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NO MORE PLAYING AT CIVILIAN DEFENSE ★ AMERICANA CONTEST PRIZES TOTAL $5,755 ★ MR. HEARST RAISES AN IMPORTANT ISSUE

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Dinner Chat

THE nation is being called upon to make every sacrifice for war.

But, as we say elsewhere in this week's comment, the sacrifice of truth, and compromise with principle, are not called for by the demands either of patriotism or military victory.

In war, even more than in peace, the clear perception of God's Truth and His Justice is the strength of a people.

Not by lip service or in words, but in the dedication of our Christian lives is God, and the nation, served.

"A nation which is not the arsenal of godliness, will become the target of divine reprisal," says the article, *"God Versus Hitler"* on Page 3 of today's edition. Read it.

' ' '

The Roman Catholic daily newspaper, *Italia,* stands up to refute the Fascist party organ, *Roma Fascista,* which reportedly had declared that "certain moral principles which are all right in peacetime must be abandoned in time of war."

The Catholic paper takes forthright issue with this view, asserting:

"Many times the press in different parts of the world has called upon the Church to be still, to renounce its mission in this world, but the Church cannot and will not cease to champion what is right.

"For what reason should Christians abandon their principles? *Italia* asks.

"In the name of charity? No. Because even simple humanity is not tolerated now!

"In the name of justice? No! For justice demands that to each one be given his individual right.

"Neither the Catholic Church nor Catholics themselves will deviate one iota from those principles of right which are the fundamentals of Christian life . . . and never will the Church renounce one of its principles, be it ever so small, to follow the standard of some political faction."

Morale Draws Strength From a Just Cause

THE abandonment of Christ and His teachings—in personal life, in civic life and in international life —"has brought us to the end of the world we have known," declared Archbishop Spellman, in an address at the recent dedication of the National Catholic Community Service clubhouse.

"We have been a generous people," his Excellency said, commenting upon the war. "We wanted peace and we sunk our own battleships to prove it. We wanted friendship with the world and with Japan and to prove it we made armor plate for Japan's warships, furnished the oil to drive their engines and the gasoline to bring their planes to bomb us. We shall not forget the blood that has been spilt; . . . we shall forget everything else but our honored dead and peace with justice after victory.

"What will it profit us, however, to emerge victorious over attacks from abroad if at the same time we do not preserve the ideals of democracy at home and their indispensible supports of religion and morality? The answer is: It will profit us nothing because democracy without the props of religion and morality collapses into anarchy and tyranny.

"Morale means courage, readiness to serve, high purpose. Morals is that sense of right and wrong, divinely taught, which makes a man strong in his duty to God. Morals and morale, blended together, are the soul of our national life.

"Without religion and its moral standards, patriotism is but a cloak.

"America," the prelate concluded, "must draw its strength not alone from natural courage but also from a just cause and a just God."

Lincoln and the Bankers

A FRIEND recalls to us the story of Abraham Lincoln who, during one of the darkest days of the Civil War, went to New York to raise money to feed the Union soldiers. The bankers refused until they could get their guarantees.

Lincoln, flushed with anger, turned to them and said:

"I can draft a widow's only son. I can take her only means of support from between the plow handles and place him at the front of the battle where his life will not last six minutes, but I cannot lay my hands on enough money to pay for the food he eats before he is shot."

The bankers of 1861-65 demanded their profit. The bankers of 1942 are getting theirs. How long shall we allow these "money changers" to reap profit off the money advanced to feed and implement the fine American boys who are being sent to their death in protection of this country?

Millions of Americans have asked the question, "How could the tragedy of Pearl Harbor occur? Where was our defense?"

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his address to our Congress on December 26, shed considerable light on the question when he said:

"If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that it is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign, and, above all, because of your help in the battle of the Atlantic."

We wonder if the American people don't feel that it is the duty of our Government to defend America first?

Social Justice In Demand, Despite Weather and War

HELLO, FOLKS:

Well, I finully got down t' th' offus t' diktate my chit-chat t' my sekratary. I kinda thot I might not make it this week 'n th' editer thot th' same, I gess 'cause he came around 'n picked me up 'n brot me down here. Just looked at that sentunce—it shure sounds like I was on an elavater, doesn't it? Funny langwige this English. Er is it th' way I speek it?

I s'pose y're sick 'n tired uv heerin' 'bout th' wether. Well, I don't blame y' atall. Th' meen ol' thing's been snappin' at ev'rybuddy these days, hasn't it? I'll take th' so-called "Dog Days" myself. Leestwize, that's th' way I feel about it jus' now. Don't bring it up, though, when I feel like komplainin' 'bout th' heet next August if I'm still with y'.

' ' '

I mus' say, though, that th' cold wether hasn't 'fekted th' sale uv SOCIAL JUSTICE on th' street korners nor has it diminisht th' reguler flow uv individjul subskripshuns that keep comin' in a nice stedy streem. Y've all got th' love uv th' 16 prinsupuls in y'r hearts t' keep y' warm 'n s' long as that burns inside y', we don't hafta worry 'bout th' outcome of th' presunt unhappy sirkumstances this ol' world uv ours is in.

Just hang on t' th' 16 prinsupuls —use 'em f'r guides in this night uv war. They'll leed us all t' th' happy day uv peese, eventchully. Uv korse, just peese isn't all we want, is it? It's a "just peese," if y' get what I meen. I gess there 're better ways uv 'spressin' it, but I'm just a young fella that has a lot t' say 'n has a divvil uv a time findin' th' right werds. My skoolin' was limited—as y' all c'n see. But I do try t' lissen when I heer folks talk 'bout diffrunt things 'n I think I get th' drift uv some uv it ennyway.

' ' '

Dear me, we weren't gonna talk 'bout th' war, were we? There's enuf uv that elswhere in this magazeen 'n in all y'r daily papers without me spoutin' off. It's th' darndust thing, though, t' keep away from as a topik uv conversashun, isn't it? What with ev'rybuddy bein' 'fekted by it in some way 'r annuther 'n with ev'rybuddy havin' an opinyun t' spress — in fakt, ev'rybuddy mappin' out kampains 'n stuff like 's if they were all gen'rals—it's mighty hard t' cirkumvent th' subjekt.

I've been thinkin' 'bout what else there is t' talk 'bout 'n th' only thing that's popped inta my head is taxes—'n that's even werse—no, not kwite—than talkin' 'bout th' war. 'N since there's no use spredin' gloom, I gess I'd better go on home.

Maybe 'tween now 'n next week I can noze about 'n skurry up some good news on a plesunt subjekt like vakashuns in th' Sunny South, etc. Till then, s'long.

— PETE.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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God vs. Hitler—Roosevelt's Issue

President Outlines Way Toward Victory; Calls For 'Taxes and Bonds'

IT IS with timidity that one attempts to comment upon the world-shaking Twelfth Night utterance made by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, January 6.

Reporting on the state of the Union, Mr. Roosevelt's remarks verily reported on the state of the world—a modern world whose civilization is prostrate upon a holocaustal altar of sacrifice.

Affirming that Japan's scheme of conquest went back half a century, the President charged the Nipponese government with attempting to subjugate all the peoples of the Far East and all the islands of the Pacific.

A similar policy of criminal conquest, said he, was adopted by Italy whose unbridled ambition fanned out to embrace all countries touching upon the Mediterranean.

These dreams of empire, he added, "were modest in comparison with the gargantuan aspirations of Hitler and his Nazis," whose ultimate goal embraced the entire world.

Employing these charges as a preface for the main body of his report, the President exclaimed: "The world is too small to provide adequate living room for both Hitler and God"—meaning, of course, too small for Hitler and the Allies; for God existed before the world was created and will continue to exist eternally after the last agonizing human cry will have been drowned out by the crack of doom.

The President's reference to God and Hitler was not adroit. At least he might have left God out of international politics. At least, if he insisted on dragging the Deity in, he could have mentioned the name of Stalin along with Hitler's.

But more of this later as we comment on the main body of Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress.

' ' '

The message, by and large, was an exposition of Mr. Roosevelt's blueprint for victory. In it he called for:

(1) 185,000 planes by 1943.

(2) 120,000 tanks by 1943.

(3) 55,000 anti-aircraft guns by 1943.

(4) 18-million deadweight tons of merchant ships by 1943.

(5) The expenditure of $56-billion in the coming fiscal year.

(6) The use of American armed forces at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy.

(7) American land, air and sea forces to take stations in the British Isles.

(8) And — domestic sacrifice identified chiefly with workers, materials and money.

When the above eight points will have been reduced to practice, victory will be ours.

As for workers and materials, he said:

"Production for war is based on men and women — the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours; to turn out more in a day's work; to keep the wheels turning and the fires burning 24 hours a day and seven days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and their brothers on the fighting fronts.

"Production for war is based on metals and raw materials, steel, copper, rubber, aluminum, zinc, tin. Greater and greater quantities of them will have to be diverted to war purposes. Civilian use of them will have to be cut further and still further—and, in many cases, completely eliminated."

As for money, Mr. Roosevelt observed:

"Wars cost money. So far, we have hardly begun to pay for it. We have devoted only 15 per cent of our national income to national defense. As will appear in my budget message tomorrow, our war program for the coming fiscal year will cost fifty-six billion dollars or, in other words, more than one-half of the estimated annual national income. This means taxes and bonds and bonds and taxes. It means cutting luxuries and other non-essentials. In a word, it means an 'all-out' war by individual effort and family effort in a united country."

In the above quoted words it is generically indicated what is expected of every laborer, capitalist and citizen. They are memorable words which are foreshadowings of more memorable specific orders to be issued from time to time.

No one regards this part of Mr. Roosevelt's address as mere rhetoric. Our Commander-in-Chief will carry on though the gates of hell bar his way. Total victory—not compromise—is the goal. "There never has been—there never can be—successful compromise between good and evil," said he. "Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance, and decency, and freedom, and faith."

' ' '

The above words concluded the most momentous message delivered to any Congress since the establishment of that institution. They launched America on a program of production and sacrifice unparalleled in the history of the world as the Allies—the champions of virtue—go all-out against the Axis powers—the apostles of vice.

Can the Allies produce the planes, tanks, guns and ships specified by the President?

At present we are producing 29,000 airplanes a year or 80 per day. To accomplish this, we are engaging the services of approximately 425,000 workmen.

The present plan calls for a 1943 production from 350 to 500 planes a day which will engage the services of 1,500,000 men and women.

This output will depend upon better mass production techniques, a constant flow of raw materials and an able-bodied, well-trained corps of workers.

Can we produce the tanks, the guns and the ships in sufficient numbers to factualize the figures set down in the President's report to Congress?

A proportionate step-up of technique, material and men will be required in each of these instances paralleling the figures set down for the airplane industry.

With four to five million men under arms fighting Hitler on every battle front in the world, it is our estimate that 70-million workers would be required on the home front to service the combatants and to keep the President's program from bogging down.

This will mean the securing and husbanding of raw materials. This will demand the normal sequence of weather, national health and other conditions over which no Commander-in-Chief has control.

In the language of "Twelfth Night," we say: *"O time! Thou must untangle this, not I."*

' ' '

The future, though inevitable, is unpredictable even though the will to carry through is inflexible.

Man proposes, but God disposes—even the God Who can't find enough room in this world with Hitler's living in it. This time it is no Kaiser who is crying *"Gott mit uns."*

These words bring us back to the point of God versus Hitler.

We have the President's word for it that the Allies are the champions of tolerance, decency, freedom and faith.

Therefore, they are the chosen people of the new dispensation, according to his assertion.

We recollect that the chosen people of the old dispensation were such champions in a world of paganism—chosen to keep burning faith in the One True God; chosen to be the depositories of truths and prophecies.

It is remarkable, nevertheless, that the Creator did not bestow upon His chosen people the wealth He gave to the Persians, the power He bestowed upon the Romans, the fertility of fields He doled out to others. In one sense, the Creator kept His chosen people poor in material possessions as He insisted they work out their destiny upon the barren hills of Palestine.

Yet they sinned. Time after time prophets were sent to them in vain. Periodically, they followed false gods and adopted false teachings. Because the Creator chastises those whom He loves He stirred up pagan nations to decimate them, to lead them into captivity, and to manacle them in slavery, thereby proving to all posterity that the God of Justice is not necessarily on the side of the victors in military contests.

The champions of tolerance, decency, freedom and faith often came off second best—from a military viewpoint—in their contests with the champions of paganism.

The world was too small for the God of the chosen people and the ruler of the pagan Egyptians, for example, but what happened to the Jewish people is well known.

Even though, eventually, the great Moses delivered the enslaved chosen people from their bondage, God forced them to wander for 40 years in the desert because certain politicians in their ranks persuaded the mass of them to worship a calf of gold.

Granted that Hitler is a reincarnation of a Pharaoh; granted that the Allies are the champions of the Creator and the chosen people to uphold the traditions of freedom, tolerance and virtue in general there should be no surety on our part that victory belongs to the Allies if the lessons of the *Old*

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Testament have any meaning or application to our times.

Have the Allies been the defenders of justice in fact, as well as in theory? Remember Versailles.

Have the Allies been exceptional in furthering the virtues of the home? Remember our divorce courts, our legalized birth prevention.

Have the Allies been more solicitous for the things of God than for the things of man? Remember the Russian revolution and the calf of gold we built for ourselves.

No one defends Hitler any more than Moses would defend Pharaoh. But no one is blind to the ways of God which were manifested in his dealings with the chosen people of old.

Scripture insists time and again that they who depend upon their horses and chariots for victory are fools. Therefore, as important as are airplanes, tanks, guns and ships, more important it is to substitute repentance for our sins and humility for our pride.

Unless we become the arsenal of godliness, we will find ourselves the target for divine reprisals. Either of our own volition, we can do penance for the national, international and social sins we have committed —and thereby ward off the just wrath of an outraged Divinity; or, clinging to our own perfidity, pride, power and hypocrisy, we should not be surprised if history will repeat itself. What happened to the Jews of old can and will happen to us unless we abandon our stiff-neckedness.

An attempt has been noticeable to bolster up the morale of our people by compromising with principle and truth. We must sacrifice, but we will not sacrifice these immutables. One need not sacrifice truth to achieve victory; one need not surrender immutable principles to practice patriotism. It is more important to have God on our side in deed than for us to be on God's side only in word. And it's not safe to rattle the sabre in God's face!

Therefore, as world-shaking to the people of 1942 as was the message delivered by Mr. Roosevelt to Congress on the state of the Union, it is possible for that same address to be regarded by those who live in 1963 as the most memorable pronouncement of a people's pride ever recorded in the annals of mankind.

Therefore, America, fall on your knees to repent of your sins.

Leave off the garments of vice—legalized vice; put on the vestments of virtue.

Cease chanting hymns of hate and intoning themes of vindictiveness.

But failing this, America, even though your new Moses leads you to victory through the waters of a Red Sea of blood, there is a desert beyond—a desert of scorpions, serpents, poverty and death; a lifetime of sorrow.

The Day of Wrath

CONFIRMING the theme expressed in the comment preceding, we reprint a portion of an article appearing in the December 29th issue of *Life* Magazine.

Henry R. Luce, editor of *Life* and *Time*, endeavors to impress his readers how necessary it is for America to have a humble and contrite heart.

Wrote he, under the caption of "The Day of Wrath":

"This is the day of wrath. The disaster which befell America on December 7, 1941, was an episode. But it was also a sign. It was a sign of all the weakness and wrongness of American life in recent years. The thousand-odd dead at Pearl Harbor that first day were not merely the victims of Japanese treachery. They were the victims also of a weak and faltering America that had lost its way and failed the world in leadership.

"We have come to the end, now, of as pusillanimous an epoch as there ever was in the history of a great people—the 20 years of American history between 1921 and 1941. It is not even possible to call these years tragic, for tragedy implies at least the dignity of fate. And there was no dignity in these years and nothing of fate that we did not bring upon ourselves. The epoch that is closing was much less tragic than it was shameful.

"The President says we have learned a lesson. Some people think he means that we have learned that the Japanese (as now constituted) are a treacherous and dangerous people. But if that is the only lesson we have learned, then God knows what agonies we shall have to undergo before we learn the lessons we have got to learn.

"We will learn. Every American, not excepting Mr. Roosevelt, now faces the deepest necessity of his life—the necessity of learning that he must find a spiritual rebirth or lose his soul alive. 'Still stands thine ancient sacrifice, an humble and a contrite heart.' It is not enough for us at home to say, 'Okay; let's go,' as if we could forget the past by one easy act of renunciation.

"We will learn these things. Looking at the past, we know that we have not been worthy of ourselves — but looking at the future we know that we can and will be a better people than we have been. We know, too, that however we have misused it, we are the principal trustees in this century of a great heritage of human freedom under God, and, therefore, we must have victory. We must have victory for the faith of our fathers and for the hope of our young people and our children."

Muddling Is Worse Than Pearl Harbor

THE INEFFICIENCY, rank carelessness and possible criminal negligence associated with Pearl Harbor stand eclipsed by what is transpiring at Washington.

Our nation's Capital is the scene of a national tragedy which is appalling. It is best characterized by the single word—"muddling."

Full responsibility for this muddling is laid directly on the doorsteps of the White House and in the chambers of Mr. Roosevelt's official family and political first cousins.

We pause to recall that it is dangerous to be right when those in power are wrong. Nevertheless, be it prudent or imprudent, it is time for the American people to demand the retirement of the muddlers from the field of production.

For the most part, these men were the interventionists who wanted war.

For the most part, the destiny of the nation is not in the hands of the former isolationists — men who had nothing to do with gearing and tooling America into a position of preparedness.

The champions of the interventionists—Hull, Morgenthau, Knox, Stimson and the major part of the Congress of the United States—time and again predicted the inevitability of war; time and again practiced policies which invited war. Still withal, when we stand confronted by the current chaos in our nation's Capital, we are forced to conclude that these same gentlemen lack the ability to lead our nation to victory.

Paralleling their peace-time policies and activities stand their war-time policies and activities which will be more memorable for their rhetoric than for their achievements.

In setting down the above paragraphs SOCIAL JUSTICE is originating no news. We are merely re-echoing the dour thoughts expressed by millions of persons throughout the disappointed United States of America.

* * *

In their January 8th "Merry-Go-Round" column, for example, Pearson and Allen, close contact journalists with the White House, startle their readers with these words:

"Behind the scenes, the big question churning official Washington is when and what the President intends to do about the most pressing war problem facing the country — reorganization of his bumbling and headless war supplies machine."

Observe the pronoun "his." The columnists are filing the responsibility for the Washington debacle exactly where it belongs.

Continuing to lift the veil on what is going on in Washington, these columnists say:

"There is no doubt he is most emphatically aware of the problem. His own inner circle advisers have been pulling their hair about it for months. Also, visiting British leaders tactfully but pointedly told him about it. Further, he himself has voiced privately his sharp disappointment over production schedules, and last week he publicly announced that there must be a tremendous increase in both the rate and volume of output to win the war.

"Yet, despite all this, the President still has not made a concrete move to clean up the soggy administrative muddle.

"He has been talking about doing so. Only as recently as a week ago, he assured an old friend, who has long urged a drastic reorganization, that it was coming. But the inside word still is that the President has not yet made up his mind."

While the United States of America is in no hopeless predicament, nevertheless, we have as Commander-in-Chief, a most brilliant crusader who has proved himself to be but a mediocre executive.

The Allies are destined to defeat unless this muddling is canceled out immediately. Its continuance will cause us to forget ten Pearl Harbors; for it will enable the Axis powers to conquer our country without dropping a bomb upon one of our coastal cities—provided we continue spending ourselves into destruction inside a squirrel cage in which we are hastening nowhere.

* * *

Let us be realists. Though the President's report to Congress on the state of the Union was a masterpiece of rhetoric, its astronomi-

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Comment

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cal figures relative to production deceived neither our enemies, our allies nor our own people. Likely, Hitler offers up morning and evening prayers to the end that God will preserve in fine health the executives now directing America's industrial war efforts; for their bungling and bumbling are serving his cause admirably. Unless drastic action is taken immediately, Americans can prepare themselves for worse news than was announced from Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

Will the President appoint some capable individual to fill the job of production manager—a job which he has proven himself incapable of handling? This question often was asked indirectly by his intimates. Thus, in answer to it, he set up the O.P.M.—but refused to confer adequate authority upon its officers.

When the Office of Production Management bogged down because it was non-authoritative, the President was pressed for a further answer to the question. Still reluctant to relinquish his own authority, he established a super-board known as the S.P.A.B. to top O.P.M. But like its inferior, the S.P.A.B. was inefficient because it, too, lacked an authoritative head.

As a result, two dummy boards merely multiplied confusion.

* * *

Last week and this week men again are imploring the President to surrender some authority to an individual responsible to God and the American people alone. The question is: Has Mr. Roosevelt the moral fortitude to take such a step?

Unfortunately, the general public has been falsely impressed regarding Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, the co-heads of the O.P.M. These gentlemen are blamed unjustly for the tragedy of production which is fast reaching a crisis. Consequently, it would be a mistake to confer plenipotentiary authority upon either or both of them, because the people have been taught to place no confidence in them.

The President knows this. So do all circles in Washington. Consequently, the three major circles have their nominees.

According to Pearson and Allen:

"The procurement chiefs of the Army and Navy, strongly supported by Bernard Baruch, wise old head of the World War I Industries Board, are urging that control over supplies be turned over to them, with O.P.M. and the other civilian agencies functioning as subordinate auxiliaries.

"But cabinet and inner circle sentiment is strongly against this, on two counts: first, that supply is an industrial and hence a civilian problem to be handled by civilians; second, that the function of the Army and Navy is to fight and they have plenty of that to do without taking up war production.

"Non-military advisers want the President to set up a Ministry of Supply headed by a single executive, like Lord Beaverbrook, whose job would be to see to it that the Army and Navy got all the arms and munitions they need, and when they need them."

Perhaps, Lord Beaverbrook will receive the appointment. Although it will prove shocking to Americans to have a Britisher in full control of the economic and productive life of America, Lord Beaverbrook is in a position to do a better job as far as saving us from defeat than can any individual inside the New Deal's circles—anyone with the possible exception of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American genius of finance.

Pearson and Allen say that "Secretary Henry Morgenthau . . . is itching to take hold of the production muddle and straighten it out."

That the muddle must be straightened out—and within a month—is absolutely certain. As it stands, we reiterate it is worse than ten Pearl Harbors. If another year passes with Mr. Roosevelt holding the supreme productive authority and thereby guaranteeing bigger and better muddles, the war, for all practical purposes, will be over.

It is up to the interventionists to intervene.

Battle of Singapore Important to Bankers

MOST Americans believe that Singapore and the Malayan Peninsula are British properties acquired by honest and just means.

Most Americans believe the Malayans are not exploited, but prefer to live under the Union Jack.

Very few Americans realize that the battle to preserve the Malayan Peninsula and Singapore is of vital interest to certain international bankers in the United States. If Singapore is lost, they lose. If Singapore is won, they can continue exploiting the Malayans.

To a great extent, therefore, the battle of Singapore is a battle for Kuhn, Loeb and Company and J. P. Morgan Company, because those firms are more interested in the rubber plantations of Malaya than are 99 per cent of Americans.

Those companies have heavy investments in rubber and tin in Malaya and the Far East.

Already they have made millions of dollars out of the Asiatic territory that is now being threatened.

Newspapers recently carried stories about British military authorities bemoaning the destruction of rubber plantations in Malaya. They spoke about the British-owned Malayan rubber trees, but failed to mention that there are many American-owned rubber trees in the colony.

Be it repeated, the Kuhn, Loeb and Morgan banking houses are very much involved, financially, in the Malayan battle.

The United States Rubber Company has 132,000 acres of rubber plantations in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies and Malaya. It owns the Holladsch Amerikaansche Plantage Maatschappij and the Nederland Langkat Rubber Maatschappij, both chartered in Holland to operate rubber plantations. U. S. Rubber also owns the Malayan American Plantations, Ltd., a British concern.

On the board of directors of United States Rubber are two partners of Kuhn, Loeb—Lewis Lichenstein Strauss and Sir William Wiseman.

Both of these men are directors and members of the powerful finance committee of this giant corporation.

Sir William Wiseman was a member of the famed British Intelligence in the United States preceding and during the last World War. He was one of the most active members of the Captain Guy Gaunt group who worked in this country during 1914-1918. After the war, Wiseman was named a partner of Kuhn, Loeb. Strauss entered the Kuhn, Loeb firm the year after the Armistice in 1918.

It is also worth noting that the general counsel of U. S. Rubber is another well-known internationalist, John W. Davis. Davis is the attorney for J. P. Morgan and is one of the outstanding spokesmen for unity with Britain.

* * *

This Malayan fight is not just another battle in a World War to the Kuhn, Loeb crowd. It is a battle for their investments in the Malayan and Far East section.

Billions of American dollars will be spent to preserve these privately-owned investments. Hundreds of thousands of American and English boys, possibly, will sacrifice their lives to save Malaya—and incidentally to preserve the investments from which profits are wrenched from the natives of Malaya to swell the purses of international bankers.

Certainly we are fighting this war for supreme principles. But incidentally, we are also fighting it with all our manpower, natural resources and dollars to keep the Malayans in bondage and the investments of Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Morgan Company in safety.

Very few Americans realize this. Nevertheless, it is an ugly fact associated with an ugly war.

The only question which arises at this point is who should own the 132,000 acres which America goes all-out to save? For all practical purposes, the Japanese would have captured them were it not for America's sacrifices.

If there is any justice these acres should be owned, after the war, by the United States of America—not by private, international bankers. We have paid dearly for them already while Kuhn, Loeb and Company and Morgan Company are profiting on the bonds they purchase — the blood money bonds—for the conduct of the war.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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St. Peter the Rebel

IN THE fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles St. Peter is presented to us as a rebel.

According to the scriptural story, an infirm man — about 40 years of age — was cured miraculously by Peter through the invocation of the name of Jesus Christ.

As a result, approximately 5,000 converts accepted the Christian religion.

This phenomenon was greatly disturbing to Annas, Caiphas, the high priests and the elders of Jewry.

Orders were issued to the officer of the Temple and the Sadducees to arrest the peace-disturbing apostles. Forthwith this was accomplished, "and they laid hands upon them and put them in hold till the next day." Thus, Peter and John were flung into jail.

Next day Annas, Caiphas, the high priests and the elders held court. The prisoners stood in the dock. The chief clerk asked: "By what power or by what name have you done this?"

Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, addressed himself to the high priests. In clear, measured words—without any attempt to compromise—he said: "By the name of our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth Whom you crucified, Whom God hath raised from the dead, even by Him this man standeth here before you, whole."

The laws of censorship had been written by the high priests and the elders for their own protection. And these same laws of censorship were invoked in the name of justice to black out Jesus Christ and His doctrines from the people of Israel.

Under ordinary circumstances Peter and John would never have been released from jail. Probably, they would have received the same fate as Christ were it not for the 5,000 converts they had made the preceding evening.

The high priests were practical men even though they were scoundrels. Consequently, they contented themselves with threatening Peter and John to speak no more "in this name to any man."

A few weeks previous to the incident, Peter denied he knew Christ. But, filled with the Holy Ghost, the coward and the liar became the rebel and the hero. Annas and Caiphas, together with the high priests and elders, were contemned not because of the office they held but because they used their office and authority in an attempt to black out the name of Jesus Christ and thereby crucify truth.

In this day and age when, in the name of authority and through the invocation of high office—in this day when certain proud persons will attempt to invoke censorship of truth, there will be need of many Peters, of many Johns, to re-echo the original words: "If it be just, in the sight of God, to hear you rather than God, judge ye."

This editorial is written rather in the fashion of a parable for men to read and apply.

Likely, the readers' application will be correct.

We need more rebels — Christly rebels.

The British Want All

AS A RESULT of the White House conference of the Allied powers, Sir Archibald Wavell was appointed high commander of British, American, Dutch and other forces for the duration

This appointment was accepted with outward grace by all though, inwardly, it was wormwood to many who remembered the litany of defeats suffered by the British on practically every front.

At this writing there is question of appointing an admiralissimo who will have full command over all naval activities on the Pacific. The British are demanding the appointment of an Englishman because, they say, Britishers are more expert in fighting sea battles than are Americans.

If the appointment of an admiralissimo goes to a Britisher, it is feared much of America's outward grace will vanish. Too many of our citizens will resent being regarded as the factory and field hands and regimented soldiery operating under the master minds from London.

According to Lowell Thomas, in his January 8th broadcast, British sailors will not take orders from American admirals. His statement echoes several speeches made in the British House of Commons last week.

Meanwhile, no contentious word has been spoken on the floor of Congress indicating that American sailors will refuse to serve under British admirals.

Meanwhile, United States executives have made no adequate attempt to obtain security for the money, materials and munitions we have given on a lend-lease basis to Britain. If these executives were first-water businessmen, they would have compelled Britain to hand over to us a duly signed mortgage on Bermuda, the British West Indies, British Honduras, Newfoundland and all her Pacific possessions including the Malayan Peninsula.

That was not done; it will not be done.

All in all, we have an abounding respect for the Englishmen and their patriotism and perseverance in saving their empire. Would that such virtues were practiced in such a high degree in America.

Incidentally, the Honorable MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, recently told his people there would be no compulsory Canadian Expeditionary Force. This pledge he gave to the Canadians after Prime Minister Churchill's visit. He added that the whole question of conscription for service abroad would be left to a vote of the Canadian people.

Jan Valtin on Aid to Soviets

No authoritative words of recent publications have confirmed our opinion as to the outcome of the World War in Europe as have Jan Valtin's—author of *"Out of the Night."*

All aid to Russia means all aid to Communism. By sustaining the hand of Stalin, Valtin contends—as do we—the Allies are helping to bolshevize Christian Europe.

Thus, the words of the noted former Nazi and former Communist are worthy of any editorial page. Recently, in an interview with the *Detroit Free Press,* Valtin said: "For the present it's a Godsend that the Russians are with us. The Red Army has put up a better fight than any of the democracies.

"It is necessary to help Stalin, but that doesn't mean that we have to trust him. Stalin is a Bolshevik and his party wants to establish a Bolshevik world. Their idea is that when all is said and done there will be a Communist victory led by Communist Parties all over the world. If the Red Army, with the help of the United States and Britain, marches into Berlin, Germany will quickly become a Soviet state and Europe will become Communized. In effect, the democracies thus are fighting for a Bolshevik Europe.

"But if the United States and Britain, by invading the Continent, forced the defeat of Hitler themselves they could set up democratic governments in Europe.

"Meanwhile, if the Russian campaign halts and nothing important happens for six months you have to figure that Hitler will be as strong as he ever was."

He explained the Germans' mistake of invading Russia by saying that the Nazi triumph over the Communists in Germany was so easy that "it left the average Nazi with vast contempt for Bolshevism."

With the outbreak of the Russo-German war, Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill and their supporting casts leaped to the aid of the godless Soviet Union.

If the Communists emerge victorious in their struggle with Nazi Germany, if their plans for Sovietizing continental Europe materialize, they can thank the Allies for services rendered.

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Three-Million 'Slaves' Labor in Free America

Southern Share-Croppers Suffer Economic Oppression

THE MOST startling slavery of the century has been revealed under our very eyes.

It was not found in Nazi Germany.

It was not found in imperialistic Japan.

It was not found in Puerto Rico.

It was not found in Fascist Italy.

It was found in the United States of America, south of the Mason and Dixon Line, and was perpetrated under the so-called New Deal.

Startling as these statements are, there is ample proof for them in the *Congressional Record* of December 18, 1941.

An almost incredible economic slavery is practiced at home while our soldiers are engaged in fighting for the liberty of mankind abroad.

A criminal slavery is winked at by Washington while the Red Cross and other organizations are duly agitated about the suffering abroad.

While the C.I.O. bends every effort to organize the well-paid labor in steel, motors, aircraft and other northern industries, no adequate effort has been made to abolish the slavery imposed upon the share-croppers of the South—a slavery more cruel than the one practiced before the Civil War.

* * *

Meanwhile, newspapers busy publishing propaganda concerning foreign horrors fail to mention, let alone headline, the most damning news of American inefficiency and capitalistic aggression the modern world has known.

In a telegram received by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Nov. 28, 1941, the highlights of modern American slavery are set down. Here is the telegram:

Dallas, Tex., November 28, 1941.

SENATOR ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building:

Reference conversation your office last Saturday with Governor Holloway and me regarding earnings of share-croppers and tenants producing cotton, the average cost for ginning and wrapping cotton in west Texas is $8 per bale, and the average for the remainder of the State six fifty per bale. After discussing the matter with several of our directors today who reside in various sections of the State and all of whom are cotton producers it is the general opinion that share-croppers and tenants realized this year from $1 to possibly as high as a dollar fifty per day for their labor in the production of cotton crops. It is also our opinion that the per hour earnings of these farmers is in direct relation to the price of cotton per pound. Here is a concrete example: A share-cropper in Ellis County, a family of 6, 5 of whom worked to produce the crop of 25 acres of cotton, had gross earnings of $508. This is an average of $102 per person for 1 year's work and this share-crop per family made 11 bales which is above average for the State.

J. B. POPE

Thus, a share-cropper in Ellis County and four members of his family received an average of $102 per person per year. On that meager, slavish revenue a family of six is supposed to live.

* * *

Senator Elmer Thomas is one of the joint authors of a resolution to do something about this national disgrace. Full details concerning it have been presented to the Senate. But the two or three million share-croppers are shoved aside while the Senate, presumably, interests itself in caring for the economic slaves abroad.

Said Senator Thomas:

"It is my conviction that the reason why the South at that time presented, and still does present, this serious economic problem is due very largely to the low price of cotton.

"At this point I desire to offer for the record a statement in the nature of a formula which shows that if cotton sells for 10 cents a pound, the man who raises the cotton gets approximately 10 cents an hour for his labor; that if cotton sells for 15 cents a pound, the return to the producer is approximately 15 cents an hour for his labor; that if cotton sells for 20 cents a pound, the producer receives approximately 20 cents an hour for his labor; and the same ratio exists if cotton sells for 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, or for as much as 44 cents, the price at which cotton sold just after the first World War, and at that time the cotton producer received only approximately 44 cents an hour for his labor in producing the commodity.

"At the present time wage earners of the country generally — and I am not complaining about the facts—are receiving from $4 a day for common labor, $8 for skilled and semi-skilled, and $12, $16, $20, and even $24 a day for skilled labor. The higher wages are for overtime, of course. Now, it seems that some agents of our Government are seeking to sentence the cotton producers of the South to an eternal wage scale of from 15 to 20 cents an hour for their work.

"Yesterday, December cotton futures sold on the market at 16.50 which means 16½ cents per pound, which means, according to this formula—and the formula is verified in the main by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics—that the man who produces the cotton is receiving approximately 16½ cents an hour for his work. On this basis of returns he has to work 10 hours a day to get the sum of $1.65.

* * *

"Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the suggested formula incorporated in the *Record* at this point as part of my remarks.

"The formula is as follows:

Cotton Price Per Pound Is Cotton Labor Price Per Hour

"When cotton sells for 10 cents per pound, the laborer receives approximately 10 cents per hour for his work in producing the cotton.

"If cotton should sell for 20 cents per pound, the producer would receive approximately 20 cents per hour for his labor.

"At the present price of cotton—16 cents per pound — the grower receives approximately 16.12 cents per hour for his labor.

"The following analysis of receipts and expenses demonstrates the stated facts:

"(1) Average yield of lint cotton per acre: 10-year period (1919-28) authority, Agricultural Statistics 1940, page 109: 162 pounds.

"(2) Average yield cottonseed per acre: Note: Double the weight of lint cotton, 324 pounds.

"(3) Average number hours of human labor necessary to produce 1 acre of cotton, 85 hours.

"(4) If it takes 85 hours of human labor to prepare the soil, plant, cultivate, pick, and market 1 acre of cotton, then we secure the following results:

"(5) By dividing the average amount of lint cotton produced per acre (162 pounds) by the total number of hours (85), we find that each hour produces lint cotton to the amount of 1.9 pounds.

"(6) By dividing the average amount of cottonseed produced per acre (324 pounds) by the total number of hours (85), we find that each hour produces cottonseed to the amount of 3.81 pounds.

"(7) The average price of spot cotton at the 10 designated markets on October 20, 1941, was 16 cents per pound.

"(8) The price of cottonseed on October 20, 1941, was $50 per ton."

Price-fixer Henderson definitely needs to get on the job as far as the cotton market is concerned.

President Philip Murray of the C.I.O. surely should interest himself in the plight of the two or three million share-croppers who are forced to live under a rapacious form of economic slavery.

(Continued on Page 18)

Hush! Hush! on the Underfed

INSTRUCTIONS have been sent to officers in the Department of Agriculture to hush all references to the underfed one-third.

It is embarrassing, evidently, to the Government to refer to the American unfortunates while every effort is being made to feed British, Bolsheviks and Chinese.

The Red Cross, now campaigning for funds for foreigners and war-time unfortunates, could have done a wonderful job the past 10 years by expending its efforts domestically.

Possibly, the Red Cross, like the bankers, is allergic to any operation in behalf of America first.

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Comment

A Few Thoughts on War Effects in U.S.

1. **Japan:** President Roosevelt pledged the expenditure of more than $50-billion for 1942. This represents at least half our national income. It is more than our 1932 national income.

To expend this amount of money in one fiscal year factories will produce twice as much as they are doing presently; one-third more than they were anticipated to do one month ago.

While all persons know that dollars alone cannot win the war, few know that this extra $50-billion, likely, will increase the tax burden one-third at least. It will reach into the brackets of all laborers and will guarantee 10 more years of debt payment following the war, over and above the years of debt payment already facing us as a result of past deficits.

It is doubtful if the President will be able to spend $50-billion in a year.

2. **Labor Lay-Off:** Approximately 400,000 motor salesmen and helpers will lose their jobs at the end of January.

Over and above this item, 300,000 automotive laborers will be on the streets in Michigan alone. Officials inform us these 300,000 will be jobless for two months at least. Others predict that most of them will be idle for four months.

Having become the arsenal for democracy; having accepted the burden of being the bank for democracy, one would suspect, according to Senator Vandenberg, the United States would become the target for totalitarianism.

As sensible as was that viewpoint, the arsenalists and bankers failed to prepare for the day when the Axis powers would declare war against us. As a result production has not kept pace with political intrigue. Therefore, we are in a critical position. We should have made our transition from peace-time to war-time economy before we started carrying chips on our shoulder.

* * *

3. **Radio:** Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System fell foul of the Department of Justice last week.

As a result civil suits were filed in Chicago against these monopolies and charges of violation of the anti-trust laws were alleged on the grounds the two chains together control 85 per cent of the night-time radio power in the country.

Both the NBC and the CBS are idle dreamers if they think they will escape the trend of socialistic legislation in America.

4. **Natural Resources:** When the Japanese swarmed over Borneo in the Malayan Peninsula, the commodities of tin and rubber were canceled out partially for the United States of America.

Knowing that the Nipponese adhered to the Axis powers, prudence would have warned our Government to store up supplies of these essentials. It failed to do so. Now it is locking the stable door after the horse has run away.

Beginning March 31st, 29 non-essential industries using tin will be forced to discontinue operation. Among them are the jewelry, eyelet, household furnishing, refrigeration tray, toy, button, buckle, cigarette and candy foil producers.

Eighteen per cent of the tin used in the United States comes from Bolivia. It will be necessary for us to amble along on this 18 per cent which, until recently, was processed in Britain and owned chiefly by foreigners.

5. **Rubber:** Approximately 95 per cent of the rubber used in the United States came from the Malayan Peninsula. The use of this commodity will be forbidden to all non-essential manufacturers. A year hence we may not have enough rubber to tire the vehicles needed for war purposes.

6. **Automobiles:** At the end of January no more passenger automobiles and no more light domestic trucks will be manufactured for general use. Of the 450,000 new cars on hand, plus 200,000 more to be made, not more than 50,000 will find their way into private, personal ownership. The new car supply will be distributed by the Government—some to Americans, some to Britishers and South Americans on the basis of good neighbor policy.

7. **Prices:** Sooner or later—perhaps sooner—a price control bill will be passed by the second session of the 77th Congress. It is expected it will be an inefficient measure because it will not hit wages directly. The wage problem will be settled at a later date through the process of taxation.

8. **Singapore:** When Duff Cooper assumed command of Singapore he discovered the home office in London had not been informed fully about the inadequate defenses of Britain's oriental Gibraltar. With Hong Kong in the hands of the Nipponese, with the Philippines and General MacArthur apparently lost for the duration, the defense of Singapore ironically rests in the hands of the Dutch East Indies.

If Japan succeeds in capturing Singapore (a) she will have all the oil she needs; (b) she will impede British traffic to the east; (c) she will cut off supplies to China.

Therefore, with the Philippines gone, the United States Navy must try to save Singapore no matter what the cost is, else the war in the Orient will be over until we shall have built a two-ocean navy. This cannot be done in less than four or five years.

9. **Aircraft:** The vulnerability of the east and west coasts is now admitted begrudgingly by those who put all their trust in cumbersome ocean-going fortresses. It was true five years ago and is truer today that bombers can out-battle any navy attempting an aggression against our shores. We have not sufficient bombers to protect either the west or east coast.

It is apparent that west and east coast airplane factories will not be enlarged; that newer and larger factories will be built between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains. It is our task not only to out-build Japan in bombers, but to fabricate a new kind of ocean-going air-carrier to ferry our bombers within striking distance of the Japanese.

10. **Rationing:** Not only will motor cars, refrigerators, tires and such items be rationed, but curtailment will be extended to many other items to which American citizens have grown accustomed. The chief article to be rationed is money. Sooner or later (sooner, in our mind), profits will be taken away in a considerable degree from all persons. Chief sufferers will be the soft rich who were accustomed to luxury, service, night clubs and high living.

It is questionable if, during their lifetime they will enjoy one-tenth the profits to which they were accustomed in former years.

11. **Lessons:** (a) Our best general with our best troops cannot defend any land or territory without an adequate supply of airplanes, submarines and destroyers. (b) Fighting planes should not be left idle on above-ground runways. Bombers at Honolulu which might have been used to knock out Tokyo never got in the air. Nor should aircraft be sent on a lend-lease basis to an ally who refuses to use them against our actual enemy. Couldn't the story of Vladivostok be used to support that statement?

12. **Conversion of Industry:** If President Roosevelt spends $50-billion on a war effort this year it will mean the curtailment of steel, copper, rubber, tin and practically every other basic material used in building.

The conversion of industry will not be accomplished without dislocating millions now employed. It will cut down the standard of living during the interval for those who are idle. It will not enhance the morale of the country but will cause bitter complaining and further the plans of the Marxists.

* * *

13. **Sea Battle:** The United States Navy, probably, will never engage in a pitched battle with the Japanese. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz believes naval fleets will never fight again in full force.

This is quite a body blow to the big two-ocean navy men. Said Admiral Nimitz:

"No government today can afford to run the risk of staking its entire naval force on a single battle. Therefore it is probable that in the future fighting will be done by special units. These will be organized according to the special requirements of the tasks assigned to them. One mission might require only a few cruisers, a number of destroyers, an aircraft carrier and some submarines. Another might require a battleship or two."

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Navy Seizes Goods

THE FIRST exercise of the new wartime property seizure power came some days ago when the Navy Department took over more than $1-million worth of scarce "critical materials" held in warehouses and rail terminals for shipment to foreign countries.

The stocks seized had been located by the O.P.M. Bureau of Research and Statistics in an inventory survey passed on by O.P.M.'s Inventory Requisitioning Section.

The material included copper, tin and teakwood, as well as steel, owned mostly by foreign firms. The owners will be compensated. Further requisition of "idle" materials are to be made, it was announced.

Complete withdrawal of priority assistance was reported in two penalty cases. In a New York case high grade aluminum scrap was being delivered without a preference rating; and an Ohio shipper, reportedly, had falsified a purported rating statement.

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Mr. Hearst Raises An Important Issue

Asks "Why Give Japan Till 1944?"

IN HIS recent speech before the United States Congress, Prime Minister Churchill admitted quite frankly that our disadvantage under attack in the Pacific was due in great part to our having deprived ourselves to help the British cause.

Words could not be plainer. The implication to be drawn from the remarks of the visiting statesman is that America needs to think of its own vital defenses ahead of the invincible British Isle or, for that matter, ahead of empire frontiers in the distant Orient.

Easily the best newspaper comment on the Prime Minister's speech was that of Mr. William Randolph Hearst in his syndicated personal editorial column (Jan. 2).

We quote Mr. Hearst's comment in full as follows:

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England, made a magnificent speech before the United States Congress.

He extolled the United States for sending its war equipment to England.

He besought the continued protection of England.

He gloried in the conquest of the Libyan sand hills by England and exulted in the restoration of the Abyssinian Haile Selassie to his ancestral throne by England.

Mr. Churchill's address was most eloquent, and it may truthfully be said in praise of the democracies that they do unerringly select their very best talkers in the conduct of their wars.

* * *

However, it might interest Mr. Churchill to know that the average American does not care one tinker's dam about Haile Selassie and his Abyssinian throne, and does not think that it makes a lot of difference in the eventual issue of this war who owns the sand dunes of the Libyan desert.

The people of the United States want to give all possible aid to the people of the British Empire—not merely to England.

The English speaking people of the world include the people of Canada and of Australia and of New Zealand and of South Africa and of the United States.

Let us not forget the United States—although we have forgotten it very largely.

And it would be particularly appropriate at this time to remember also Australia and New Zealand.

They are English speaking people, too, and at this crucial moment are much more in need of immediate aid than is England.

Australia and New Zealand and the Australian Archipelago, and incidentally and not unimportantly, Canada and the United States, where the greatest bodies of English speaking peoples abide, are menaced by Oriental invasion.

England is completely safe from any invasion of any kind.

When she prudently withdrew her armies from Europe to protect herself and concentrated them in England and then surrounded that tight little island with a considerable part of her mighty fleet, nobody could reach her to invade her, and nobody could invade her if he reached her.

Planes could annoy her but not destroy her.

Troops could not cross the Channel.

No armies could find a footing to land.

The hosts who attempted invasion would be repelled from the shores and submerged in the seas.

You knew that, thoughtful reader, and your columnist knew it and wrote *"The Lemmings."*

And the eloquent Mr. Churchill knew it and so did the disappointed and defeated Mr. Hitler.

* * *

Mr. Churchill thinks that if Germany had tried to invade England in 1940 disaster might have been England's lot.

No, Mr. Churchill.

The greatest naval disaster in history would have been Germany's lot—greater than the disaster to the Persians at Salamis—greater than the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

England lay safe behind her chalk cliffs with her rescued armies to man the shores and her invincible navy to man the Channel.

The Lemmings would have been sunk and swallowed up utterly in England's well defended seas.

Now verily the situation is different.

The forty million English speaking people of England are safe.

All Is Not Well for Union-Nowism

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S experts are reluctant to discuss a post-war liquidation of lend-lease loans. It appears that American officials appointed to care for this matter cannot open up the subject successfully with their British colleagues. The matter of handing over Bermuda, the British West Indies and other bases to America in repayment for what our country has done to save British imperialism is taboo.

Likely, every time the subject is mentioned, the astute Britishers remind their ex-colonials at Washington that the chief business at hand is to win the war.

The "one for all and all for one" theory has been blue-lead-penciled—at least in part.

There now remains only that portion of it which reads "all for one."

The hundred and fifty million English speaking people of Australia, of the Australian Archipelago, of Canada, of the United States and its possessions, are shadowed by the menace of ruthless Oriental savagery.

England is safe and doubly safe.

The Anzacs have been sent to make it safe.

American ships and planes and equipment have been sent to make it safe.

Now let us realize that it IS safe, and turn our attention to making the rest of the English speaking nations of the world safe.

* * *

Mr. Churchill, the English Premier, assured the United States Congress and the British dominions that England will be able to take the offensive in 1943 or 1944.

That is very heartening to Australia, New Zealand, and the British-owned East Indies—provided the Japanese will courteously wait until 1943 or 1944.

But they might not do so.

The Japanese are an impatient people, an Oriental people without scruple in warfare and without regard for the rules of civilized warfare as prescribed by the Occidental nations.

It is possible that a barbarian nation like Japan might not be willing to keep the dates Mr. Churchill has set for the war.

Suppose they should not be willing to play the war game politely.

Suppose, after having taken Hong Kong in December, they should take the Philippines in January, and reduce Singapore and overrun Sumatra in February, and then in March and April subdue Borneo and New Guinea—half of which Britain owns.

The Japanese would then be within striking distance of Australia.

New Guinea is a perfect base for an attack on Australia.

It is a great territory and stretches along the coast of Australia for over 1,200 miles.

It is only 300 miles from Australia in places—an hour's flight by fast plane.

* * *

The Japanese have the planes and ships and troops in sufficient numbers to overwhelm Australia and New Zealand, too!

The East India islands — Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea — have oil in abundance to supply the planes and ships.

They have also valuable metals and other war materials that the Japanese now lack, but will have in abundance if the East Indies are occupied.

By the middle of this fateful year of 1942 the Japanese might be fully equipped, supplied, located and in every way prepared to attack Australia.

Are we going to let them get this complete preparation—this favorable location?

Are we going to let the English speaking people of Australia and New Zealand bear alone the brunt of Japanese attack?

* * *

Says the Prime Minister of Australia, John Curtin:

(Continued on Page 18)

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'The Birth of Modern Usury'—by Fr. Coughlin

Radio Priest Warned Against Gold-Debt System 10 Years Ago

IN A DISCOURSE broadcast a decade ago, Father Coughlin attacked the immorality of compound interest.

War bonds have re-appeared on our markets. Their compound interest will go on for generation after generation long after the shell-holes, broken cities and broken bodies they financed will have been forgotten.

It is most opportune, therefore, to reprint what Father Coughlin said 10 years ago:

My finite, limited mind is quite incapable of describing for you the garment of infinity which the apostles of this new religion of gold-worship have attempted to weave for their monstrous god. Even the opposite to infinity, which is described as the finite, baffles our understanding.

Can you grasp with any security the astounding fact that a straight line passing from the earth where you stand to its opposite side measures approximately 8,000 miles? Have you the faintest conception of the magnitude of the myriad stars which shine like lamps let down from the ceiling of heaven? What is the planet of our Earth compared to mighty Saturn? Earth is but a pigmy 8,000 miles in diameter; Saturn measures 168,000 miles. The majestic orb of the Sun which now is setting in a flood of crimson glory is even larger—850,000 miles from pole to pole! Immense as is this Earth upon which we dwell, it shrinks into insignificance when we consider that 1,300,000 of its duplicates could be placed within the sphere of the Sun were it an empty shell.

Are you beginning to grasp the immensity of measurable things? Need I tell you, to impress the idea more firmly, that if a cannon-ball fired from our planet to celebrate the Declaration of Independence in 1776, had continued on its course ever since that remote date with the velocity of 1,800 feet per second, it would not yet be half way to the planet Neptune?

Need I suggest that although light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, nevertheless, it takes at least four long years for the silver shining of the nearest star to reach your eyes?

Try to grasp the thought that when tonight you gaze upon the Galaxy, the light rays which twinkle in the heavens above left their destination long before Columbus discovered America and are just arriving within the focus of your sight, although they, too, traveled at the rate of 186,000 miles per second.

* * *

Could you understand the significance of these facts, my friends, you would then be on the threshold of discovering not what is meant by the infinite but only what is suggested by the finite. If in your wildest dreams, you could transport yourselves to the outposts of space where the bugles of the imagination sound their taps, you would behold an army of angels winging their way forever at speed immeasurable across the limitless oceans of infinity. Time is but a sunbeam in the day of eternity! Space is but a grain of sand upon the shore of infinity!

From the incomprehensible heights of the heavens above us, let us return to the practical things of our mother Earth. But in returning, be sure to bring back the idea with you that the millions of stars, immense beyond our conception and whirling through space at a speed almost incalculable, are whispering forevermore the glories of the God Who created them. The god of gold may unjustly boast that he has created earthly prosperity. But when he presumes to wear the mantle of infinite power, he has forgotten the existence of the true God Who spangled the heavens with the works of His omnipotence.

Thus, may I describe for you the attempt on the part of the god of gold to usurp the place of the God of life.

On the day when Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo the modern god of gold was born. There was a little money changer who already had made a considerable fortune by loaning gold to princes and to dukes for the purpose of carrying on their petty wars. He was safely out of range of shot and shell during the conflict between the French and the English. He was satisfied to view through his telescope the English battalions who were standing unbroken. He saw the French troops melt under the rain of hot lead!

When he was certain that Napoleon was doomed, he set off post-haste to the nearest port, weighed anchor on the speediest vessel; arrived in England even before the news of victory had been heralded. First, he spread the news that Wellington had been defeated. Then he purchased thousands of English governmental bonds which were selling for almost nothing. Over night this man, Rothschild by name, became a power in the financial world. His bonds tripled and quadrupled in value. His fortune was made. The Rothschilds won the battle of the world!

Since that day, my friends, you and I and every human being have become victims of a system of international finance. That day marks the date when the modern financial world began to weave the garments of infinity for their god of gold.

How was this accomplished? The answer is brief. Generally speaking, it was done through the concentration of international wealth in the hands of a few. More specifically, it was brought about by a vicious system of compound interest to which no limitation has ever been attached. A system of interest which is based on the principle that money can multiply itself even to the border of infinity.

* * *

Do you realize what compound interest means? On the recent $2-billion loan made by the American people to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it means that at the rate of 6 per cent interest every man, woman and child living in the United States shall each contribute $1.00 this year to sustain this loan. At the end of the second year, if neither interest nor principal will have been paid, our debt to ourselves will be $2,247,200,000. In twelve years, which after all is not such a long time, the original $2-billion debt will have increased to $4-billion.

Of course, in nowise am I criticizing the system of interest in legitimate business. I am merely pointing out the injustice of compound interest which is predicated on the fallacy that although the things for which money is used are perishable, nevertheless, the interest charged for a loan should run an immortal course without any cessation.

If 25 cents were loaned at 5 per cent compounded semi-annually for 1500 years; and if gold were valued at the rate of $20.00 an ounce, it would require under our present system an amount of gold 1,465 times the size of this entire earth to pay off the debt. The idea is simply staggering and unthinkable.

If the billions of dollars now loaned at rates of approximately 6 per cent interest shall continue in compounded force for the next twelve years, the world's debt will be doubled, as will the world's suffering and the world's unemployment which both seem to keep pace in offering up their sacrifices to the god of gold who is striving towards infinity.

* * *

The fallacy of the whole theory is evident. Wealth is not identified with gold. As I have often said before over this microphone, wealth is essentially identified with nature and labor.

In itself gold is rather valueless. When hungry you cannot eat it. Never have I heard of any man drinking it, except the Roman Crassus who, because of his many and tyrannous misdeeds, was assassinated by having hot gold poured down his throat by those against whom he had practiced usury. Gold will not protect you from the cold winter blast. Gold is not medicine to cure you in times of illness.

(Continued on Page 11)

Churchill Liked Wheeler

AFTER his speech to the joint session of Congress, Prime Minister Churchill reportedly shook hands with Senator Burt Wheeler and said:

"This is a genuine pleasure to me, sir. I've long wanted to meet you. This is one of the pleasantest moments of this very happy occasion."

Smiling broadly, Senator Wheeler thanked Mr. Churchill, the Washington *Merry-Go-Round* reports, and moved along. Later, during the congressional luncheon, the British Prime Minister again referred to the Montana Senator:

"I liked him. He is a fighting man. I have been in 14 political fights, won eight and lost six. Once I was beaten three times in 18 months! I respect and admire fighting men even if they are against me."

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Comment

(Continued from Page 10)

In itself it is nothing more than a metal more precious than silver and iron only because of its scarcity. In itself it is certainly not wealth but is only the ambassador of wealth . . .

Material wealth is not infinite in duration. But we have lived to witness an attempt upon the part of the financiers to deify gold; to make it eternal and infinite in duration, although it only represents the things that perish.

It is a theory which overturns the conception of life and the material things sustaining it. It is self-contradictory insofar as it presumes that the perishable can beget the imperishable.

Considering that every 16 years a new generation appears upon the scene of life's battles, compound interest aims at placing a double load upon the shoulders of our children for the debts which we have already acquired.

Thus, following Rothschild's example the international banking system has so completely extended its compound loans throughout the entire world that today millions of borrowers find it impossible even to pay their interest, let alone their principal, because in many cases the compound interest has surpassed the original loan.

From individuals this disease, germinated by compound interest, has spread to cities and to states. The laborer or the farm owner, because he is unable to pay the interest on his home, suffers it to be confiscated. State after state, verging on bankruptcy, is burdened with the possession of untaxable property. And to the general misery is added the new prospect of further taxation both upon industry and land to carry a yoke that already has grown too heavy. The only cure for our poverty, so it is thought, is found in adding further imposts of taxes which will do nothing more than multiply poverty. It is the revival of the cannibal's cure for sickness—sudden death!

If today homes and farmlands are succumbing before the theory of international lending at compound interest, tomorrow states and kingdoms shall follow.

* * *

What suggestion is offered to lift this cross of gold from the shoulders of a people who are staggering to the mountain top of this new Calvary of destruction? What remedy can we apply to the economic wounds of our civilization?

In the 25th chapter of the Book of Leviticus there was a remedy suggested by Almighty God to the same Moses to whom He had given the Ten Commandments. In the 10th and following verses we read: "And thou shalt sanctify the fiftieth year, and shall proclaim remission to all the inhabitants of thy land: for it is the year of jubilee. Every man shall return to his possession, and every one shall go back to his former family:

"In the year of the jubilee all shall return to their possessions.

"When thou shalt sell any thing to thy neighbor, or shalt buy of him; grieve not thy brother. But thou shalt buy of him according to the number of years from the jubilee . . . If thy brother be impoverished and weak of hand, and thou receive him as a stranger . . . take not usury of him nor more than thou gavest."

This then is God's way to limit the attempts of gold to multiply itself indefinitely. Money was loaned and purchases were made according to the number of years from the jubilee which occurred every 50 years. Interest was not permitted to pass beyond this period. Compound interest was never tolerated.

It is true that these words were spoken in the Old Testament before Christ came to grace this world with His presence. But it is likewise true that when He came His mission was not to destroy but to perfect. If such an economic principle as given by God to Moses was considered fundamental to maintain the prosperity of the Hebrew nation, it cannot lightly be put aside today when we are confronted by the chaos which is just around the corner of tomorrow.

In our nation a brutal warfare is in progress in which confiscation of homes and properties is the penalty. Abroad there are wars and rumors of wars because nations refuse to submit to the economic tyranny imposed upon them counter to the principles of justice. Let us erase, therefore, from our minds the thought that lifeless gold can go marching down the centuries, multiplying itself on and on beyond the computations of any human mind. A year of jubilee that restored homes and possessions to the citizens of Scriptural days must be invoked in this present century else we shall witness a catastrophe in which the international usurers shall perish as the foundations of our civilization are overturned.

* * *

Indeed, we failed to unseat the usurping god of gold from his throne. Indeed, Father Coughlin's prediction has come true. The foundations of our civilization are being overturned.

The Incredible Lunatic

NO ONE in America hopes for a Hitlerean victory.

However, the tools needed to defeat Hitler are fabricated of substances other than mere materials.

Americans and their Allies, moreover, can't down Hitler by hurling epithets at him.

Writing on this point the editor of *The Catholic World* says:

"A nation wins wars on character, and loses wars only if it has lost character. Hitler could not have defeated Austria, France and the rest if they had not first defeated themselves. He cannot destroy Russia or England unless he has caught them at the moment when they were about to destroy themselves. He cannot conquer us unless we have already softened ourselves so that we shall be easy victims. It would be a welcome change, if some of our journalists, commentators, orators, epithet-hurlers, and those more pretentious gentry, philosophers and moralizers, would take time out from their incessant excoriation of Hitler to ask how did it come to pass that so large a portion of the civilized world was in a condition to be conquered by that 'incredible lunatic'? The answer is that the 'incredible lunatic' could not have destroyed a continent unless that continent was rotten ripe for destruction."

MacArthur's Sacrifice

IN 1898, the United States of America—under pressure of prominent banking interests—began transforming our nationalistic Republic into an imperialistic State.

To be sure, we have been no more open and frank in our imperialism than in other phases of our drift toward a Socialist State. For 25 years, we have professed publicly our policy of eventual freedom for the Philippines.

As is pointed out in an accompanying comment, every move to fortify the Philippines, or the islands in the Pacific west of Hawaii, has been rejected, because our declared policy has been to be free of the Philippines.

In other words, we have been playing at imperialism and working at cross purposes. Victory is not built upon such foundations.

The Spanish-American War marked the first major onslaught against George Washington's principle of "no foreign entanglements." At its conclusion we found ourselves, by force of arms, the possessor of certain questionable properties which included the oriental Philippines. More than 6,000 miles distant from America and only some 600 miles off-shore from the Japanese-owned Hainan Island, we became entangled by our new possession in the affairs of Asia.

Until the Wright Brothers proved conclusively that man could fly in heavier-than-air machines, it was possible for the United States to hold the Philippines by the sheer might of naval power.

All that has been changed: Witness Crete, Pearl Harbor and South China Sea. And witness the prejudice—almost bordering on mental prostitution—that marked the end of the career of "Billy" Mitchell who dared to speak up.

The famous Mitchell case has risen from the grave to haunt us. The airplane has proven the vincibility of the sea-going "battle wagon."

Thus, following the worst major defeat suffered in the annals of modern warfare at Pearl Harbor, the United States suffered its greatest land defeat in the Orient when it failed to equip the Philippine army with defense materials to ward off an inevitable attack by Japan.

General MacArthur is America's best soldier if not the world's greatest general. He has been thrown to the wolves of inefficiency, political blindness and diplomatic stupidity. His defeat is more attributable to the muddling powers at Washington than to those at Tokyo. And the American people have been "pearl-harbored" at Manila in a worse degree than was the American Navy by the Japanese airmen at Honolulu.

General MacArthur is reported to have said it would cost a half-million men and $10-billion to redeem the Philippines. Before the war will have terminated victoriously, it will be necessary to oust from office those chiefly responsible for the litany of blunders which have handicapped the brave American soldiers and sailors.

Just as "Billy" Mitchell's name will remain upon the pages of history to dim the achievements of his political critics, so will MacArthur's name take its place beside the heroes of Valley Forge and Gettysburg to shame everlastingly the men who were responsible for his defeat.

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What Others Say

The Way Back

The abandonment of Christ and His teachings, in personal life, in social life, in civic life, and in international life, has brought us to the end of the world we have known.

The way back to peace with justice through victory is in the identical order—personal righteousness, social decency, civic morality, and international probity.

A large proportion of Americans do not go to church, a large number do not pray to God. But in this matter also we may forget the past. If we have been neglectful in the past, we can start to pray today, and keep it up.

—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of N. Y.

Labor Confidence

Undoubtedly, there is no greater opportunity to re-establish confidence in the business future than in the field of labor relations. The present chaotic situation is the logical evolution of the course we have followed. The responsibility of management is being restricted. We all recognize the economic importance of a sound balance between wages and prices. It is a must in our objective of full productivity.

We must have producers. But likewise, we must have more and better consumers.

We subscribe to the principle of collective bargaining. But we protest against the discriminations prescribed in existing law. Monopolies in general are enemies to the system of free enterprise. But this applies to labor as well as to capital.

Labor, if it is to continue to enjoy its great privileges, must be held responsible for its obligations. And again, like capital, should be required to make a public accounting of its acts. We can at least hope something comprehensive will be done.

—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Triumph of Christmas

Across the span of 2,000 years the unstained radiance of the Star of the East shines even through the black-out gloom of dark streets with the everlasting light of hope and faith for those who sit in the shadows. These solemn hours of sorrow and destruction must bind our hearts and minds ever closer. The love of humanity is imbedded in the souls of men. The spirit of Christmas has survived the attacks of evils throughout the centuries. Nothing has been able to silence it. It will continue to survive. Always, above the clangor of arms, the triumph and song of Christmas has sounded.

—Hon. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin

World Needs U. S.

About the most important thing Americans might remember right now is that without the United States the world cannot live. The North American hemisphere composes the largest group of consumers in the world. As such, the Axis powers cannot do without us.

They may be calling the tune of war right now. We may be dancing to that tune. But it is the United States only who can call the tune of peace. And the Axis knows it.

The biggest job we have to do is to preserve this North American Continent from any and every foreign domination whatever.

—Boake Carter

The Tide Is Running

If we keep this war going and fight it with the spirit of the Marines on Wake Island, victory is certain. Bad news may make us sad. But it will not discourage us, because we know what overpowering strength is gathering under the Stars and Stripes . . . Day-by-day ups and downs in the war news are like the ocean waves. It is the tide that counts, and the tide is running against the Axis.

—Raymond Clapper

Get Down to Business

What we've got to do is to get down to business. Labor, industry and agriculture must make sacrifices.

What we need is an efficient organization here in the nation's capital with the view of turning out the maximum amount of war materials.

Capital must realize that it can't take advantage of the war to get higher prices; farm leaders must realize that we must make sacrifices; and taxpayers must prepare to bear heavier taxes to meet past and future appropriations.

Waste and extravagance must be cut out.

—U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana

Unionism Is Not Labor

The Washington mind continues to think of American labor as the membership of the two big, rival unions which, altogether, number not more than about 8-million members, many of them unwilling captives, as compared to the vast total number of working citizens . . .

These organizations are not American labor but, by the studied design of some of the union bosses and through the ignorance of others, and with the encouragement of many miscalled liberals in Government, they are pressing toward permanent changes in our system called reforms or gains which are to be found only under the very system which the nation is fighting to destroy.

—Westbrook Pegler

The Horse Laughs Last

—Cartoonist Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Farmers Oppose Closed Shop

Farmers regard the principle of the closed shop as monopolistic. It is the antithesis of a free America. It operates to deny workers and other citizens the free exercise of the privileges and immunities which are rightfully theirs under the *Constitution*. We respectfully submit that the right to work is just as sacred as the right to strike.

—A. S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; and John D. Miller, president, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

One citizen cannot be required to sacrifice while another profits by the war. This has happened in the past. It must not happen in this present struggle.

—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times

We do not lose our right to criticize either measures or men because our country is at war.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Good will must take possession before peace can settle down.

—The Late Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D.D.

There can be no peace—no lasting peace—as long as a part of the world is free and the other part held in ruthless slavery.

—Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr., of Va.

The 10 paragraphs of the *Bill of Rights* are a reminder that men went cold and hungry, that their bare feet left bloodstains across the snow, that they hugged the holy ideal of liberty to their hearts in spite of all the odds that lay against them, in spite of suffering, deprivation, and discouragement.

—James P. Pope

History tells us that civilized society has rested on religion and that free government has prospered best among religious people.

—Lord Bryce

The sure foundations of our Government are the Christian principles that underlie it.

—Most Rev. Archbishop John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco.

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Comment

Challenge to Jews

DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN (the National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies) offers a challenging program of action for American Jews. It appeared in the January 1st issue of *The Sentinel*—an American Jewish weekly.

He accuses the bulk of Amercian Jews of knowing little about the Jewish people except what the Jewish propagandists quote at them from anti-Semitic sources.

Possibly, thousands of Jews in America are hoodwinked by their own publicists who make a living by fanning the embers of persecution, bigotry and anti-Semitism into flame.

It is our observation that nine-tenths of the so-called anti-Semites in America would cease and desist if some publishers of ex-professo Jewish weeklies and monthlies would change their tactics.

Wrote Dr. Goldman:

"Jewishly, the Jewish adult is uneducated. He may be, and often is, a skilled laborer, a shrewd business man, a brilliant lawyer, a celebrated physician, a talented journalist, a far-seeing social worker, a benign philanthropist, an astute politician, a gifted artist, and in every way a gentleman, but he is unfamiliar with his people's past, its current history, its literature, its religion or philosophy. He belongs to many a Jewish organization and supports sundry Jewish causes, but that hardly helps dispel his ignorance. He is swamped with letters, circulars, and pamphlets that in no way contribute to his enlightenment.

"The Jewish adult is very tense and explodes at the least provocation. Anti-Semitism particularly nettles him. He doesn't like it, doesn't want it, and blames everybody for it. Most of all he blames Jews, that is, those Jews who don't keep quiet about being Jews, who protest against anti-Semites and anti-Semitism, and who urge a positive program of Jewish life. He is nervous, confused and illogical. He thinks that a Jew with a long talis in a Synagogue on Delancey Street or Douglas Boulevard attracts more attention than a beauty parlor beauty with a $25,000 sable coat on New York's Park Avenue or Chicago's Gold Coast. He considers any reference to Palestine or Zionism a sure cause of anti-Semitism, but cannot understand why there is so much excitement when a rich Jew becomes a headliner due to the non-payment of taxes. He is surprised that in these terrible years of Hitlerism there hasn't been some sort of a blackout in the Synagogue, but he is resentful of the least suggestion to make the drunken New Year's party at his club a little less hilarious.

"What is wrong with him? Nothing but his ignorance. He just doesn't know anything about his people except what Jewish propagandists quote at him from anti-Semitic sources. Ignorant of its history and literature he stands in the presence of anti-Semitism like a sheep before the wolf. He could not disprove any charge made against Jews or explain a Jewish ceremony or recognize the most striking Biblical quotation whether in the work of Franklin, Washington, Patrick Henry, Lincoln or anywhere, to save his life. His ignorance is not only fatal to his self-respect but is directly responsible for the disrespect in which Judaism is held by non-Jews in this country."

English Paper Scores Eden

AT WAR, fighting for its very life for more than two years, England still finds it healthy to permit the most caustic criticism of its public officials and their actions.

Not only have certain ministers in the government been assailed in the press for incompetency, but the growing friendliness between Britain and the Soviet Republics has met with violent verbal opposition.

An illustration of this comes to our attention in *The Patriot*, a small weekly published in London. A recent issue excoriates Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for sending "cordial greetings" to the U.S.S.R. on the 24th anniversary of the Red revolution.

We quote *The Patriot*:

"When, on 22 June last, Mr. Churchill announced that in the war against Germany we were bound to give our utmost help to Soviet Russia he also declared:

" 'No one has been a more persistent opponent of Communism than I have been for the last twenty-five years. I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it.'

"There was, indeed, no call to attempt to try and whitewash the Government at Moscow for the blood of those millions of Russians which had been shed in order to fasten on that unhappy nation the vilest system of slavery which the world has ever seen. Nor has it been merely a spasmodic outburst of savagery. It has been imposed on the Russians for twenty-four years, and in the interval there have been repeated efforts, under the driving power installed in Moscow, to bring about the same disaster in various countries throughout the world, luckily without ultimate success, although the afflictions visited on such opponents to Bolshevism have been cruel to a degree.

"How comes it, then, that on the occasion of the anniversary last week of the bloody Bolshevik revolution of 1917 we have Mr. Anthony Eden, as Foreign Secretary, committing this nation by sending 'cordial greetings on the twenty-fourth anniversary celebration of the Soviet National Day'? By this act Mr. Eden condones all the Bolshevik atrocities, and has done something which degrades our national honour. So far from helping the effort to win the war, it can only have the effect of antagonising those countries which have seen all the beastliness of Bolshevism and consider it such an evil thing as to transcend in vileness anything which has yet been visited on the world. What appalling hypocrisy these nations must think there is in us when our Foreign Secretary can send a telegram to M. Molotov (whose name is connected with a bomb used in the attempt to fasten Bolshevism on the Spanish people) declaring in its last sentence that 'thus will we achieve the common aim of all those leagued against Germany: to preserve freedom and civilisation and to build a better future.'

"Has there been a change of heart in Moscow since the greater part of European Russia has been trampled under foot by the Germans? If so, it has not been announced, nor is it at all likely that such a change of heart would follow should the Red Army be capable now of defeating the German forces. In any case, while we may quite legitimately welcome what has been done in Russia to weaken the German war machine, it is surely without reason for us officially to see in what Bolshevism has done for mankind in general, and for Russia in particular, something to call for our congratulations.

"Until the Bolshevik revolution took place nothing had exceeded in horrors the French Revolution, of which, in quite its early stages, in October, 1789, Edmund Burke wrote:

" 'I tremble for the cause of humanity in the unpunished outrages of the most wicked of mankind.'

"Equally can we tremble now if not only is a veil to be drawn over the horrors of Bolshevism but we are actually committed to sending 'cordial greetings' on the anniversary of these crimes against humanity. When Mr. Churchill cannot forget the past and sees no reason for doing so, it should not have been possible for Mr. Eden, even if he himself can go all the way with our Communists in approving of Communism in Russia, to send congratulations in the name of this country.

"The record that the British people have for honourable and decent associations should not be sullied by such a message. From sheer inability to face facts and distinguish between what is right and what is wrong this great country is in danger of losing its soul. There is, of truth, one answer, and one only, to a question asked nearly 2,000 years ago:

" 'What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' "

Our Country, Right or Wrong?

IT IS NOT permissible to employ a bad cause to produce a good effect, for the end does not justify the means.

No sincere Christian rejects the above principle even though it is in conflict with Stephen Decatur's well-advertised statement. He said: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

All Christians agree with one phase of Stephen Decatur's philosophy, though they violently disagree with it from another consideration.

The United States of America is our country when it is right and when it is wrong. Real patriots are interested, not in defending wrong-doing, but in righting wrongs.

The *Catholic Herald* of New Orleans contributes the following thoughts on this subject:

"These are serious times. One might indeed jeopardize his life because he will have the moral courage to stand up against political regimes that are inherently atheistic. If confronted with the situation, we must know what stand to take. The smallest child in catechism class learns that he must prefer death rather than commit even one mortal sin.

"Since collaboration with atheists according to a recent proclamation by a Belgian Cardinal is forbidden to Catholics, it is high time to prepare to face the matter squarely and to be prepared for a stand. 'My country right or wrong, still my country' which implies that one will support his particular regime whether it be right or wrong is dangerous doctrine. To be wrong means to be offending God. A regime that openly dishonors and offends God cannot, and may not be a regime which we are allowed to collaborate with, to extol, and to stand by."

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Comment

No More Playing At Civilian Defense

THE grave question of home defense has become far too vital to tolerate its handling by individuals who, even if they were qualified by experience and capacity for the job, are unable to give it their full time and attention.

"It was a mistake," observes Frank R. Kent writing in the *Baltimore Sun,* "for the President to appoint Mayor La Guardia as director in the first place. And it was a mistake, though probably one he could not help, for Mr. La Guardia to appoint Mrs. Roosevelt as assistant director.

"Neither is the kind of person who ought to head this activity, even if they had nothing else to do," Mr. Kent says frankly.

"Mr. La Guardia, however, has other duties which simply preclude the possibility of efficiently running the O.C.D. Being mayor of New York alone is enough to tax the powers of endurance and occupy all the thought and time of any man. But, in addition, Mr. La Guardia is a member of the Canadian-American Defense Board, which involves numerous meetings, considerable travel and is anything but unimportant.

"The mayor is able and honest, but that does not mean that he is capable of taking on this O.C.D. job and doing it well. The fact is that he isn't doing it well at all. The fact is that it is in a very badly demoralized state. The confusion was great before we got into the war. It is much greater now—so great, in fact, that it borders on the outrageous!"

* * *

The local problems of community organization for civilian defense are such that they are logically entrusted to the mayor. This may have had something to do with the selection of the mayor of the country's largest city to undertake the organizing effort.

It may have seemed more "democratic" to do it that way. But, having contributed their publicity and "morale" value to the preliminary organization, it is not only logical but imperative that "part-time amateurs" like the New York mayor and the President's wife should be replaced by the most efficient direction that can be obtained.

The addition of Dean Landis of Harvard to the O.C.D. administration may divide the load put upon La Guardia; but is still far short of the need for a full time expert.

But, whether civilian defense, or any activity of our national war effort, the best ability available in the whole nation should be put on the job.

West Coast Resents La Guardia Black-outs

APPARENTLY some folks in California are annoyed with New York's fire-eating Mayor La Guardia, who flew to the West Coast and evidently began giving orders as though he were dealing with a crowd of his home folks.

The Californians failed to appreciate the Civilian Defense Director's efforts to protect them from the Japs.

In the House of Representatives Congressman Carl Hinshaw of California complained that Mayor La Guardia's practice black-outs on the coast had caused a loss of a million or a million and a half man hours of defense production.

The Congressman suggested that "the gentleman from New York return to New York and try black-out there for four hours and see how they like it. They, in New York, are a lot closer to enemies of the United States than we are in California and they have a great many more enemy aliens than we have."

A Londoner's Comment

A COMMENT that rates as authoritative on New York City's air raid precautions was forthcoming last week from Albert E. Davies, former chairman of the London County Council.

"I have heard a greater variety of alarms and met a greater number of committees in my brief time here than in all of England in my two and one-half years of wartime living in London," the visitor said in an interview. "I hope you will attain some slight amount of co-operation."

Incidentally, the busy mayor of New York, who is also President Roosevelt's head of civilian defense, is under fire in both his activities.

There Is Need for Criticism – Martin

WHEN a human being—friend or foe—is sleeping on a railroad track unconscious of a fast-approaching express train, a passerby would be negligent did he fail to attempt to arouse and rescue the unfortunate.

A parallel case is presented to editors and publicists. If those officials who are responsible for saving the United States of America are asleep on the job, it is the prerogative, if not the duty, of editors and publicists to arouse them.

The *Chicago Tribune* (Dec. 23) says:

"Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., in his capacity as chairman of the Republican national committee, has pledged the full support of his party to the successful prosecution of the war and precisely for that reason has insisted upon the preservation of the two party system. There will be no division on the necessity for winning the war, but the right and duty to expose incompetence, inefficiency, and complacency wherever they may be found in the government will not be waived.

"This is as it should be. Criticism is always wholesome, but never more so than in time of war. Nothing but criticism, alert, vigorous, and unrelenting, can be counted upon to shake the self-esteem of the bureaucrats. Their instinct in war as in peace is to hold their jobs by playing safe, to do the things they have always done in the ways they have always followed. If lack of energy and errors of judgment on the part of public officials are allowed to pass unnoticed, the war will be needlessly prolonged and it may be lost.

"The country and its navy would be much better off today if the navy had been subjected to sharper criticism in the months before the war. The admirals would not have been so complacent about the impregnability of their out-of-date battleships. The Japanese attack would not have found any admirals and generals in bed, the army's airplanes would not have been destroyed on the ground, and the anti-aircraft weapons would have been fully manned when the first wave of enemy bombers came over.

"It is too late to undo the destruction of Dec. 7, but if similar incidents are not to occur again and again criticism must be encouraged. Bureaucratic complacency is by no means the least of our national enemies."

Democracy Misunderstood, Father Furfey Declares

THE *New York Herald Tribune* (Dec. 29) reported an address delivered by Reverend Paul Hanly Furfey, a professor at the Catholic University of America.

The address emphasized that democracy was a word few Americans really understood.

The *Herald Tribune's* treatment of Father Furfey's speech reads as follows:

"Pointing out that democracy was a word that few Americans really understood, Father Furfey said that most people would agree that it meant the political and social system implied by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

" 'Bearing this in mind,' he said, 'let us consider the plight of the Negro in the United States. Offhand I find it hard to think of a situation which represents a more complete antithesis to democratic ideals.'

"Asking the question, 'Do governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" ' Father Furfey said the ordinary man is puzzled to learn that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution does not mean what it says because the vast majority of Negroes are denied the right to vote.

" 'Are all men "created equal" at least in a limited social and political sense?' he asked. 'Well, then, why do we force the Negro into an underprivileged position, denying him equal economic opportunity, equal education opportunity and equal justice under law?'

"Father Furfey said that Americans really loved democracy, and pointed out that this love expressed itself in self-sacrifice to the point of extreme heroism. He then explained the inconsistency between the love Americans held for democracy and their treatment of Negroes.

" 'It is almost certainly true that the reason Americans deny the benefits of democracy to the Negro is that they do not think. Once the average American clearly realizes that democracy involves, by sheer logical necessity, a different attitude toward our colored population, he is generally fair-minded enough to be ready to accept the change,' Father Furfey said."

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Comment

Behind the War

U. S. A. Planned To Free Philippines

MILITARY experts usually conceded that, in the event of war, the Philippines would be indefensible. Only within the last five years or so, when the Filipinos began to fortify their archipelago, and to establish an insular army and navy, did some of our experts revise their opinion.

The loss of Manila may be said to be a direct result of the policy of America's withdrawal from the islands—a withdrawal demanded by the Filipinos themselves in preparation for independence, and supported by the United States Congress and by all our Presidents for the last quarter of a century.

The first *Act* which provided for Philippine independence was passed by Congress over President Hoover's veto in 1933; but it was rejected by the Philippine legislature on the specific ground that it reserved to the United States the right to retain military and naval bases in the islands.

On March 2, 1934, in a special message to Congress, President Roosevelt recommended the re-passage of the *Philippine Independence Act,* with the provision respecting U. S. military bases eliminated and the provision regarding naval bases amended for ultimate settlement on terms satisfactory to our Government and to the government of the Philippines.

These stipulations were put into effect in the *Tydings-McDuffie Act* of 1934. This bill passed the House without a roll call and the Senate by a vote of 68 to 8.

Thereupon, American farm groups set up lobbies in Congress to prevent the free admission of competitive Filipino products into the United States.

During all those years Congress was motivated by the sole desire to "get rid of" the Philippines at the earliest possible date. Filipino officials, headed by the able Manuel Quezon, while anxious to retain as much as possible of their trade reciprocity with America, nevertheless demanded the removal of every semblance of American governmental authority in the islands.

* * *

When Japan renounced the *5-5-3 Naval Treaty* in 1935, the Filipinos recognized a threat to their independence from another quarter and, accordingly, relaxed their opposition to the continuation of America's naval and military protection. At the same time, nationalistic Filipinos still insisted that the U.S.A. observe the basic formula of the *Tydings-McDuffie Act* which provided that the islands would attain complete independence by the end of 1945.

Only after the present war broke out in Europe, and the Philippine Islands were exposed to attack, did Congress take steps to fortify the Philippines.

Congress refused to allocate to the Filipino government the $50-million owed by America under the *Gold Revaluation Act* and the sugar quota benefits. President Quezon's government explained that this money, if paid, would be used for strengthening the island's defenses.

At present, the United States still owes the Quezon government the principal and interest for the damages arising out of the nationalization and revaluation of gold, and from the establishment of sugar quotas and A.A.A. benefits for non-production.

However, as late as February 2, 1939, Congress voted down 205 to 168, a $50-million appropriation to begin the development of a submarine and air base on the island of Guam—on the ground that the fortification of Guam was intended primarily for defense of the Philippines.

A Republican member of the House declared: "We are withdrawing from the Philippines, and we should not be expected to defend these islands." Furthermore, the resolution expressed "serious doubt as to the necessity or wisdom of extending our line of defense as far to the westward as the island of Guam."

Sixty-four Democrats and 138 Republicans voted against the project to fortify Guam; 152 Democrats and 15 Republicans favored it.

Some justification for their attitude may be found in the rather lukewarm support given the bill by the administration after a naval board, headed by Rear Admiral Arthur Hepburn, had presented its findings. The White House issued a statement which raised doubt as to whether the administration actually favored the project. On the following day, the President in his press conference disclaimed this implication and gave his unqualified support to the project.

However, the President observed ominously that "authorizations are not automatically appropriations" and said that it was "entirely possible that the international situation would so change" it might not be necessary to carry out Admiral Hepburn's recommendation.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, admitted that more than $5-million was needed to make Guam tenable and defensible.

He further said: "We hope that the future international situation will make it unnecessary to use Guam except as a commercial airport."

* * *

The indefensibility of the Philippines dates back to the early 1920s when President Wilson's League of Nations plan was rejected by Congress. Under the 5-5-3 naval reduction treaty the United States curtailed its right to defend our Pacific possessions.

Also, in the post-World War treaties, Japan obtained "mandates" over islands which now serve her as naval and air bases —stepping stones across the Pacific.

Japan obtained these possessions and mandates in exchange for the World War effort against Germany in North Shantung, which resulted in the expulsion of Germany from the Orient.

The concession of these Pacific islands was a secret arrangement between Japan, France and Great Britain. American diplomats were surprised when the news broke at Versailles that Britain and France had secretly made these commitments to draw Japan into the war.

Japan was persuaded to accept naval inferiority to the United States and Great Britain precisely because the U.S.A. agreed not to establish new bases in the Pacific west of Hawaii, and because Britain promised not to strengthen any bases except Singapore.

Furthermore, to show her good will to Japan, Britain dismantled many of the big guns at Hong Kong. Japan maintained that the preservation of Hong Kong as a huge bastion and fortress indicated that Britain "had suspicions of Japan."

Previously, Japan had been forbidden by the League of Nations to fortify its mandated islands—the Marshalls, Carolines, Mariannes and Yap.

It will be recalled that Britain and the United States discontinued construction on battleships partly completed, and scrapped other men-of-war, to arrive at the stipulated 5-5-3 naval ratio.

It is now quite evident that, without any policing of the Pacific by the League of Nations to enforce its orders, Japan at once began fortification of her mandates and possessions. It is now known, too, that all of Japan's insular possessions have been developed as air and naval bases since Japan's renunciation of the naval reduction agreement.

British and American moves in the Pacific seem to have been well known to the Japanese; but Japan's fortification of the Pacific islands, establishment of bases, and construction of new ships, was apparently unknown to Great Britain and the United States. This seems almost incredible to Americans now.

British and American naval men have always been too contemptuous of Japan's naval power. Only now, after the destruction of capital units of the British and American battle fleets, are allied naval experts coming to a belated admission that the Japanese have been feverishly developing a naval power for many years, with the purpose of ridding the Orient of all domination by Occidental powers.

Dutch Fighting for Economic Life

THE determination and audacity of the Dutch in defending the Netherlands Indies continue to exact an impressive toll from the Japanese. Daily, the government in Batavia reports the sinking of Jap ships and the downing of Rising Sun planes.

It was disclosed last week that American and British units are operating in conjunction with Dutch ships and planes.

The allied strategy appears to be to prevent, as far as possible, Japan's use of the islands to support a naval attack on Singapore.

It would be easy to misinterpret the importance of this display of typical Dutch courage. Many who cling to the singular theory that the battle of the Pacific is secondary to the war in Europe, fail to appreciate that the Dutch are defending the only possessions of major extent and prime economic importance left under the crown.

There is no comparison between the value of the Dutch West Indies — Dutch Guiana in America — and the Dutch East Indies in Asia, which constitute the bulk of the empire left to be ruled by the Netherlands government in exile.

For years, the Netherlands have recognized the strategic and economic impor-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 15)

tance of the East Indies. Because of this, the main body of the Dutch navy has long been concentrated there. For the same reason the formidable naval base at Surabaya was established on Java and powerful production facilities installed nearby. Surabaya now ranks with Singapore in importance.

Two years ago, through the Anglo-American-Australian-Dutch agreement, the United States obtained joint rights in Singapore and Surabaya and sole rights to other undisclosed bases in the Indies.

The Dutch as well as the Australians realize that this war in the Pacific is a struggle of life and death.

In the gigantic pattern of the struggle, throughout the mightiest ocean on earth and along its vast Asiatic shoreline, the Dutch and Australians perceive what every people need to understand. The issue is not merely whether Japan can manage, somehow, to obtain control of the vast screen of islands masking the coasts of Asia, to be dislodged later at leisure.

Rather, it centers on the certainty that, should Japan achieve this initial advantage, dislodging her later would become a task of astronomical proportions.

With the resources of the Philippines, the Malayan archipelago and East Asia islands, Japan would be equipped to expand as the mightiest military power in the Pacific. The fabled "yellow peril" would no longer be a bugaboo but a terrible reality.

Politicians Making Hoover Scapegoat

THE PEARL HARBOR disaster still rankles in the breasts of the swollen-up politicians who rose to prominence in the Army, Navy, Air and other branches of Government.

However, the pouter pigeons are still in power and, to ward off criticism, are searching for someone on to whom they can load the blame.

Thus, they have selected J. Edgar Hoover. If he had ferreted out the fifth columnists at Honolulu there would have been no Pearl Harbor disaster, so it is wailed.

J. Edgar Hoover was not in control of Pearl Harbor. He was not responsible for the disaster. Pearl Harbor was under the control of the Army, Navy and Air Force which, in turn, were under the control of Secretary Stimson and Secretary Knox.

It was not J. Edgar Hoover who permitted the soldiers and sailors to take a week-end holiday when the world was on fire.

It was not J. Edgar Hoover who ordered the sending of 50 of our destroyers to Britain, thereby weakening the Pacific fleet.

It was not J. Edgar Hoover who fashioned the Lend-Lease Bill under which airplanes were sent to Europe when Japan was preparing to strike at our home possessions.

Still withal, the enemies of Mr. Hoover are blaming him for our defeats.

Writing in the *Detroit Free Press*, John O'Donnell remarks:

"In the general war excitement of recent weeks and the emotional fireworks set off by the dashing appearance in the Capital of Britain's Winston Churchill, one highly significant development is being overlooked.

"This is the fact that F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover is directly under the guns as a result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and as much on the spot as the already ousted Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii.

"The President's board of inquiry, headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, is now thrusting into the military-civilian background of the Pearl Harbor attack. There is no doubt that the work of Fifth Columnists made possible the enemy success. As Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox pointed out, enemy agents in Hawaii were able to carry out 'the most successful Fifth Column work that the World War has produced—with the possible exception of Norway.'

" 'The authorities thought that they had dealt with the Fifth Column threat to Hawaii, but it is evident that they had failed,' Knox charged.

"His preliminary report—thorough and convincing enough to call for the swift removal of the Army and Navy chiefs—places the Pearl Harbor Fifth Column blame directly in Hoover's lap. Army and Navy intelligence are not primarily responsible for the detection of enemy civilians operating as Fifth Columnists. By order of the President, this has become Hoover's direct responsibility.

"Long-time Capitol Hill foes of F.B.I. Chief Hoover has been whetting up their snicker-snees, and have been itching to take a crack at him from as far back as the days of kidnapers and gangsters. Leaders are holding them back with the promise that the report of the Roberts board will provide the ammunition for an all-out drive to oust Hoover from his seat of tremendous power.

"The first job tackled by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons when he took over the Hawaiian command after the Pearl Harbor attack was to draw the fangs of the Hawaiian Fifth Columnists—a chore which presumably had been carried out by the F.B.I. bureau. A separate F.B.I. division was set up in Hawaii after the outbreak of the World War II and was doubled in size a few months ago.

"Under the new powers making the F.B.I. 'the first line of defense against the espionage agent,' the House Appropriations Committee gave Hoover about everything he asked in the way of funds.

"The anti-Hoover group is pointing out that in the two fiscal years between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1942, Congress granted the F.B.I. $35,000,000.

"For the World War years of 1917 and 1918, the Bureau of Investigation spent about $4,000,000.

"The opponents of Hoover are not begrudging the F.B.I. the added millions to spend to defeat the Fifth Columnists in Hawaii and elsewhere. Their point is that Hoover's F.B.I. has not produced results."

* * *

But Pearson and Allen, in their "Merry-Go-Round" column of January 5, explain why the F.B.I. "has not produced results" in detecting Japanese espionage.

The "Merry-Go-Round" authors declare that Mr. Hoover's efforts were nullified by interference of higher-ups in the War and the State Departments.

Pearson and Allen's account is as follows: "Certain gentlemen who would like to shift responsibility for Pearl Harbor have been spreading the yarn that J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. were to blame for the Navy being caught asleep on the memorable and tragic day of Dec. 7.

"Real inside story on this, however, can now be told, namely that as early as last spring, Head G-Man Hoover urged that he be permitted to arrest, or at least oust from the Hawaiian Islands, the 250 Japanese consular agents operating there.

"Hoover argued that Japan didn't need 250 consular agents in a little place like Hawaii in the first place. In the second place he produced concrete evidence that at least one of them had tried to get information on United States Fleet movements.

"Gen. Short, in command at Hawaii, since removed, objected to Hoover's plan. He said it would cause too much commotion. Nevertheless, Hoover persisted, took the matter over Gen. Short's head to Washington. Secretary of War Stimson supported Gen. Short and nothing was done.

"After Pearl Harbor, the Japanese consulate was taken over and its papers searched. Among them was found a code of signals by lights; so many lights would show that the United States destroyers had left Pearl Harbor; so many lights would indicate that the battleships had left; another light arrangement would signal that the destroyers had returned, and so on. This code completely corroborated Hoover's contention that the Japanese consular agents were the mainspring of Japanese espionage.

"NOTE: Hoover actually caught two Japanese spies red-handed in the United States, but was forced by the State Department to send them back to Tokyo instead of placing them on trial. One was a full Japanese naval captain caught with United States naval documents in his possession, and indicted on Hoover's evidence. The other was a Japanese language student attached to the Japanese Embassy who was caught among the 37 Axis spies who were indicted in New York through Hoover's efforts. However, the State Department ordered his immediate release. His name was not even released to the newspapers."

* * *

If the above story is true—and there is no evidence to the contrary—it is not difficult to understand how Japanese agents continued to operate without molestation and why Mr. Hoover's F.B.I. did not "produce results."

Assuming, for the sake of discussion, that the Pearl Harbor debacle can be attributed to the work of Jap fifth-columnists, the blame rests not on the conscientious J. Edgar Hoover but on those who sabotaged his efforts.

If the latter succeed in making the F.B.I. chief the scapegoat for their own errors, America will witness the passing of an efficient F.B.I. and its replacement by a streamlined political O.G.P.U.

Furthermore, Axis fifth-columnists at Honolulu, San Francisco, Detroit or any other American city are no more dangerous than the Marxists who have insinuated themselves into our Federal Government.

The names and the affiliations of Soviet fifth-columnists in Washington are known; but they are known in vain, because apparently they are protected in their positions.

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Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Readers Protest Our Purchase of War Bonds

TO THE EDITOR:

Upon receiving my SOCIAL JUSTICE of Dec. 15th, 1941, I note you are offering to give defense bonds to the amount of one-half of the contest prize awarded.

I have been a consistent worker for the principles of Social Justice our dear benefactor, Father Coughlin, has been teaching over the years.

How in the name of Christianity and God's world can you award war bonds when you know they are not only unproductive but for the cause of international destruction and usury? The very things we as a nation are fighting against!

Being a humble business man, but a good one, I foresee bad business for the small middle class; but good business for the big monopolies and internationalists. Death for the many, and a life of luxury for the few!

Honest dollars for freedom, but not one cent for bondage! is my motto.

—H.B.

Madison, New Jersey

TO THE EDITOR:

First, let me say I have been a follower of Father Coughlin practically since the first Sunday his radio discourses had a Buffalo outlet.

I have been a subscriber of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine from the beginning and practically 100 per cent in accord with its weekly contents. Although greatly handicapped and forced to use crutches, I undertook to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE to certain relatives and friends, most of whom were not already receiving the paper. This I did with little or no profit for myself, as I always had unsold copies left over, and had to distribute the papers by automobile at considerable expense.

All this I gladly did for the sake of Father Coughlin's principles; and it might also be mentioned here that, over the years, I sacrificed on many occasions so I could send in donations from time to time.

I only narrate all this so you won't say that my letter of complaint is just one from a crank.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, in its first issue of 1942, carries an article headed, "*What Is Our Foreign Policy?*" I agreed with it 100 per cent. Many past comments have been to the effect that this war, in its origins, was not strictly a war for the defense of the U.S.A., but an economic war in which the real aggressors were the international gold holders. The chief reason we are in a war now is due to the attempt of this *clique* to force their gold economy on all the rest of the world.

How can any conscientious Christian co-operate in the economic sin of a nation?

You announce that SOCIAL JUSTICE has invested $25,000 in Government bonds, and then try to "alibi" their purchase. You say you will not profit by the interest on these bonds but will devote it to the soldiers, etc. Very laudable, but in my eyes this money is given to aid the international bankers. It seems to my mind to be contrary to the preachings of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

While we are not allowed to place moral or physical impediments in the path of the Government's war effort, we do not have to go out of our way to give it a pat on the back and give it monetary assistance!

—A.W.K.

Buffalo, New York

Editor's Note: SOCIAL JUSTICE in no wise has recanted its condemnation of non-productive interest-bearing bonds to finance destruction. We believe the explanation which accompanied our announcement of the $25,000 investment in war bonds (Jan. 5th issue) answers these writers' questions.

We did not seek this war; we did not want it. We predicted it was coming and we certainly did our utmost to arouse the country against those policies which, we insisted, were bringing war nearer.

We proposed the 16 principles of Social Justice years ago. They were not adopted. We do not favor Government borrowing on interest-bearing bonds to finance destruction. But, under the prevailing system, the purchase of war bonds is the only way patriotic Americans can help their country financially now.

The demand for reform still exists; it should be made a part of post-war reconstruction.

As for participants in the contest, their acceptance of bonds or cash is optional. Also optional with the recipient is the question of whether he will retain the interest to which he is legally entitled, or follow the example of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and refuse to profit from the "blood money."

A Grand Old Name!

TO THE EDITOR:

Some weeks ago I wrote to the *Letters* column protesting against Irish names such as Kelly, Cullen, Shea and Hogan, etc., being assigned to movie characters depicting the roles of kidnapers, stick-up men, murderers and corrupt politicians, while names contrastingly opposite are assigned to those characters that parents would have their children emulate.

While my own name is not "Kelly" and I have no relatives of that name, I look upon it as one of Ireland's "firsts."

Since I wrote my letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE, a sad opportunity has presented itself to the nation to do honor to the grand old name of Kelly. Captain Colin Kelly is the first official casualty in World War No. 2.

I think it fitting and proper that the next airport we build be called "Colin Kelly, Jr., Memorial Airport."

I believe that the youthful son of Colin Kelly, 20 years hence, would want such a memorial to his father.

—D.C.

Bronx, New York

Conscript All Profits!

TO THE EDITOR:

Now that we are waging a total war, never was it more necessary to prove to the world that ours is a true democracy—and not a sham.

Millions of our best youth will be shipped all over the globe; to fight and die for "democracy" and our way of life. These millions in the armed forces will receive less than $40 a month, simply because they are physically fit. Other millions, in factories and offices, will receive high salaries; but these factory and office workers also will have to pay high taxes.

But the millions in the A.E.F. and the factories are not industrialists, financiers or politicians. The latter group is the class of people that always stays at home, loudly asserting its patriotism and love of democracy, while cunningly counting profits from the sacrifices of their fellows. This has always been the class, in one way or another, in one country or another, that is responsible for war.

If our American democracy is not a sham, *every dollar of profit as a result of war* should be conscripted, just as well as our fighting men.

Common sense, Christianity, and true Americanism demand this conscription. It will indeed be far less burdensome than tearing young men out of their preparation for life; to leave their own country and die on foreign soil; and destroying our civilization for the next 100 years!

—J.C.

Detroit, Michigan

Is Moral Optimism Justified?

TO THE EDITOR:

I am only a boy of 23. I may not have all the answers but my experience with men and boys is somewhat like this. They will live fairly decent lives when temptation is reduced and good pleasure provided according to the taste of each individual. A little over 10 per cent are spiritually stable under severe temptation. An additional 10 per cent "manage" to keep from the worst offenses during a lifetime. The rest of us are, for the most part, not dependable soldiers of Christ.

Our spiritual leaders have helped to banish the obviously immoral from the movies and news-stands; but suggestions of all vices still flourish.

They have tried to rid the public schools and universities of so-called "free thinkers," "anti-religious" and Communists; but we have been given only promises and uncertain legislation which really permits freer activity.

They have fought for the moral guidance of selectees; but are blind to the fact that their influence on the boys does not outweigh the accompanying evils of army life.

After friendly relations with the atheistic Soviet, and "Loyalist" Spain; after crop destruction to create scarcity for profit; after permitting birth control to become legalized; after tolerating, even co-operating with usury, and forgetting an official promise to "drive the money changers from the temple of America," our spiritual leaders now tell us that it is our holy duty to back up our Government.

It seems to me that if we had tried to take care of these really important things, maybe God would have taken care of Hitler. If we spent half the time in prayer that we have spent on war-provoking hatred, maybe our defense morale would be in better shape.

—R.R.

Let Some Banker Answer

TO THE EDITOR:

Almost all of us who have followed the money question for years know that any suggestion to add Government-issued money to the existing supply in circulation is at once condemned as "inflation." And this in complete disregard as to whether the amount in circulation is adequate or not.

The following is my argument:

If a given number of people, say a million families, were secreted in one corner of our country; cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world and loaned every dollar in existence; to buy land, build homes on it, and otherwise improve it—how are they going to pay the original loan, with added interest, if it is a crime to add another dollar to the money stream?

—F.C.M.

Detroit, Michigan

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Comment

Mr. Hearst Raises An Important Issue

(Continued from Page 9)

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America, free from any pangs about our traditional friendship for Britain."

"We refuse to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict.

"The government regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

Furthermore, the Associated Press quotes the authorities of the Dutch East Indies as saying:

"Naval circles stress that the Indies form the gateway to two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian, through which the life lines of the Allies run.

"It cannot be brought home too emphatically to American public opinion that defending this Archipelago is not just an issue for the Netherlands Indies alone, but for the allied cause as a whole."

* * *

Is it not about time that the United States realized that the war on the Pacific is a war against 75 per cent of the English speaking people, and a war to exterminate English speaking peoples and substitute Japanese speaking peoples?

Is it not about time that the United States thought less of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean and more of the Pacific Ocean and more of Australia and the Australian Archipelago and more of Canada, and even more about the United States of America?

And would it be discourteous to the eloquent English Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, to suggest that we do not wait until 1943 or 1944?

Thoughts on War . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

Admiral Thomas C. Hart's Asiatic Fleet is a cumbersome outfit designed to protect shores rather than engage in a modern naval battle. It is not fair to categorize his units as modern in every respect. Unfortunately, Admiral Hart's fleet is too far away from American bomber bases to win a clash with the Japanese.

Remember that a large part of the Pacific fleet was transferred to the Atlantic to fight the Nazi submarine menace. The result is that the bomberless Pacific fleet is outnumbered boat by boat by the Japanese fleet. In Hart's fleet there was no aircraft carrier on record.

Americans are wondering what happened to all the money appropriated by Congress for the two-ocean Navy. Incidentally, not until December, 1940, did Secretary Knox ask for $300-million to improve warship protection against aircraft.

14. **Navy:** In July, 1940, the United States Navy counted 10,817 officers and 165,000 men. To operate the two-ocean navy, now hoped to be established by 1947, 40,000 officers and 460,000 men will be required. With only 700 men coming out of Annapolis per year it is evident we should have a seven-ocean Annapolis. Rear Admiral Ben Moreell said of the prospective non-Annapolis officers: "You can take a landlubber and put an ensign's uniform on him and call him an 'ensign' but he won't be an ensign."

Some Navy men often complained that the service was bureaucratic; others defended it. Right or wrong, there is the probability of our having the ships in 1947 but not the men to man them unless immediate action is taken.

Meanwhile, two-thirds of the destroyer program authorized more than a year ago will be completed by June, 1942. By January, 1943, we plan to have 220 destroyers. Britain now has 210; Germany 47; Japan 130; France 53; Italy 101 and the Soviet Union 64. The figures relative to the Axis powers are not certain because our enemies succeeded in hiding facts.

15. **Churchill:** The British Prime Minister was amazed at the smallness of our country's actual arms production contrasted with its verbal production. No wonder he insisted on appointing Sir Archibald Wavell as head of the Army, Navy and Air Forces in the Orient. It is suspected he will insist—and we will agree—upon the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook to spark-plug our production. A man of Churchill's ability refuses to stay amazed very long. He is suggesting that Britain become the strategy scene of war-planning while the United States becomes the production and industrial center.

Though we are reluctant to admit it it is beginning to appear that perhaps Churchill is far superior to anything we have in American public office.

Three-Million 'Slaves'

(Continued from Page 7)

The *New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune*, the *Sun*—all the great papers of America owe it to their readers to publicize this disgusting condition.

The clergy of all Christian churches owe it to their God and to their fellowmen to condemn it.

All America should rise up against the textile industry, the banking industry and the other capitalistic gougers who are directly responsible for undoing what Lincoln thought he accomplished. It would be difficult to find a worse form of slavery than exists south of the Mason and Dixon Line in this year of grace 1942.

Meanwhile, bonds for non-productive purposes are bearing interest and gaining profits for the well-circumstanced Americans who are fighting to preserve their way of life and, apparently, to perpetuate slavery amongst the share-croppers in the South.

Something must be done about this or the hypocrisy of all our patriotic propaganda will become apparent not only to our enemies but to our fellow citizens.

White House Shelter a 'Military Secret'

A BOMB shelter for President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the White House executive staff is being built between the presidential mansion and the U. S. Treasury building, according to the *Chicago Tribune* press service.

During House debate on a $550,000 deficiency appropriation, Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan opposed the project, asserting there is ample room for shelter in "the empty Treasury vaults."

"There is nothing in the Treasury vaults except I.O.U.'s anyway," the Congressman declared. "I can't see the justice in spending the money for this ditch between the White House and Treasury for the safety of the White House staff when other Americans—the common, ordinary Americans' boys—are out in the front, exposed to all the dangers of war while they fight our battles. It seems to me this money might better be spent for guns and ammunition for those boys!"

The *Tribune* account adds:

"Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have issued the order for the construction of the bomb shelter shortly after signing the declaration of war on Japan, setting aside funds out of blank check accounts given him by Congress for 'defense purposes.'

"Heretofore, no newspaper has been permitted to print information on the project because the Administration placed it in the category of a 'military secret.'

"Mr. Hoffman's mention of it on the floor of the House," the *Tribune* says, "made it privileged for publication."

Help Wanted—
Men and Boys

SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine is pushing ahead by leaps and bounds.

OUR PRODUCT IS IN DEMAND.

We have a most interesting proposition to all who need money. IF YOU CAN DEVOTE A FEW HOURS A WEEK TO DISTRIBUTING SOCIAL JUSTICE, WRITE IN TODAY REQUESTING FULL DETAILS. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET STARTED IN A PROFITABLE SPARE-TIME ENTERPRISE.

Social Justice

Special Distributors Order Blank

_____, 19____

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Please send me detailed information at once so I may become a Special Distributor.

*My Name Is*_____

*My Address Is*_____

*City or Town*_____

State _____

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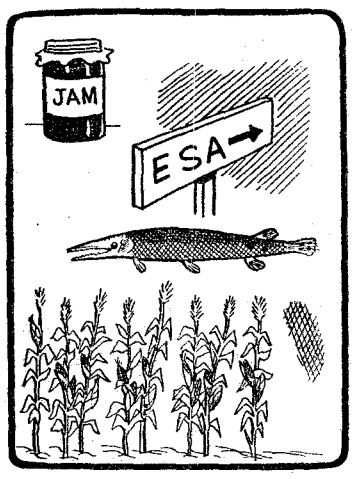
WHERE WILL YOU BE WHEN THE BELL RINGS?

"AMERICANA" CONTEST EDGING TO CLOSE — AS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WAIT

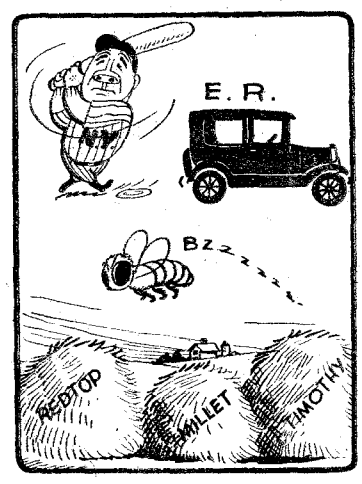
PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 13



1. Harrison Fisher
2. Hamilton Fish
3. Frances Perkins
4. Iowa
5. James A. Garfield
6. Fisher Ames

Picture No. 14



1. Carter Glass
2. Rutherford B. Hayes
3. Sinclair Lewis
4. Raymond Gram Swing
5. Lowell Mellet
6. Hanford McNider

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 13 ☐

Ques. No. 14 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 13 ☐

Ques. No. 14 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures, accompanied by several suggested titles, will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture or the things characters say.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

And now it's only three weeks. Three weeks until what? Why, until the last hour of the great "AMERICANA" Contest is announced. Just a meager three weeks.

Of course, if you are already participating in the Contest, you are riding the crest—just solving your two weekly puzzle-pictures — just smiling complacently because you had the good sense to enter.

But, what if you have NOT entered? What if you are among those who delayed, those who have not yet become alert to the fact that a fat check for $1,500.00 will go out in a few weeks to some happy winner; also 310 other cash awards? If you are in this group, it's just too bad — BUT WAIT A MINUTE!

You are not too late to enter and trot off with that $1,500.00. Not by any means. Right on this page you will find a "Past Pictures" Coupon. Read it. Use it now, and in a few days you will have before you for solution all pictures which have appeared thus far in the contest. Your opportunity to win is as good as that of any other contestant.

Now, here's another point, and a big one:

As a contestant in the "AMERICANA" Contest, you aid SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. You help to increase its circulation. Of course, you realize that, as a contestant, you have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE sent without further cost to a friend of yours for four months. See how that helps circulation; helps to bring the principles of social justice to the serious consideration of more and still more Americans.

Therefore, there is a double-barrelled reason for you to take part—your own personal fortune — and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

That should be reason enough, eh, what?

GO IN FOR THE ONE ON TOP

GRAND PRIZE	$1,500.00
Second Prize	1,000.00
Third Prize	500.00
Fourth Prize	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$5,750.00

Address Contest Mail to—

'Contest Manager' SOCIAL JUSTICE

Royal Oak, Michigan

CONTEST MANAGER,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan

I wish to enter your "AMERICANA" Contest. Please send me at once and without cost all puzzle-pictures which have appeared in the Contest down to date.

*My Name Is*_____

*My Address Is*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

We All Must Serve!

THERE remain a few imprudent and unpatriotic persons who inwardly counsel themselves with the words, "We will not serve!"

These are men and women who live in the past – before December 8, 1941. Discounting the constitutional declaration of war by Congress, they keep mulling over and over in their minds the previous promises and expressed determinations of the President to keep us out of foreign wars.

They live in the past while failing to face the present – and the future.

From a military and naval point of view, we will either win or lose the war.

If defeat is ours, we have the prospect of feeding and housing invaders who will claim everything for themselves.

If defeat is ours, the years beyond hold no immediate hope for our children; no reasonable hope for the lovers of religious and civil liberty.

If victory is ours, there is hope, despite all the shortcomings which perfectionists found and still find in America.

With what argument can the "We-will-not-serve" persons confront such statements?

Moreover, 5-million American boys – at least – will be serving somewhere on the face of the earth in obedience to the commands of their superiors. Is there an American worthy of the name who will refuse to serve in some capacity to help those boys? They must be provided with food and clothing. They must be provided with offensive and defensive weapons to give them a fighting chance to return to their loved ones.

And who are their loved ones? They are your neighbors – Catholic, Protestant and Jew.

They are your fellow citizens whose hearts and minds are tortured with sufferings more than any disciple of "We-will-not-serveism."

They are your fellow taxpayers who match dollar for dollar the imposts placed upon you. More than that, they have given their sons or brothers or loved ones – something the "We-will-not-serves" have not given; something that cannot be matched.

' ' '

Some day taps will sound – the last taps.

Some day smiling boys will come home.

Some day maimed boys will come home.

Some day dead boys will never come home.

Yet, taps will sound – some day.

If you are an American, you will serve until that day dawns.

Then you can take up where you left off before our national house caught fire. With hearts purged of hate, greed and selfishness, we can reconstruct a better home on the firm, sturdy foundations which will not be destroyed if victory is ours.

' ' '

Indeed, if we suffer defeat, there is no hope.

If there is disunity at home, though there be victory, there is only little hope.

If all serve, there is solid hope to keep the Stars and Stripes flying and the Cross of Christ present in our churches and throbbing in our hearts.

'THE BIRTH OF MODERN USURY'— A FATHER COUGHLIN BROADCAST

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